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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 221 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	....	18th. Nov
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	5500	20th. Nov.	28th. Nov
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	30th. Nov.	12th. Dec.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6129	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	....	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
Bombay Maru	G. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Ap.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR DEROZSHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9234	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5560	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195, Th. 20th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA.....2135, Fri. 21st Nov. *5 a.m. Direct.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 24th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORT.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Wednesday 19th November, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA...3418 Thursday, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th November, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

A. N. PHARMACY.

Jamnagar—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE
DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening—to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can, though a tyro be confident that 100% of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy, dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior camera ?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films : and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press-photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amateur, it is the Camera for Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" x 2¼" to 8½" x 6½".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS FOR GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch : 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS.
FREE FIRE INSURANCE

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE INURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
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Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the true characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

WANTED

REQUIRED A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500, according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,
(Rajputana).

REQUIRED immediately First Class DRAUGHTSMAN to take charge of Drawing Office.

Diploma from recognized Engineering College essential and only men who have had considerable experience of modern drawing office methods need apply.

This is an exceptional opportunity for a thoroughly trained and qualified man to obtain a well paid and permanent appointment

Reply to Undersigned by letter only stating age, caste, experience, present salary and position and also date when free. Copies of testimonials (not originals) should be forwarded.

Selected applicant will be required to serve on probation for a period of one month, during which time pay will be allowed before the appointment is confirmed.

F M. B. ROSENTHAL, A.M.I.C.E.,
Cantonment Executive Engineer,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED two TEACHERS for the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar:—(1) a B.A. and (2) a B.Sc. or B.Ag. Good prospects. Apply to THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Porbandar.

WANTED Employment by a Lady Shorthand TYPIST Conversant with Office work. Good Testimonials. Apply Box No. 502 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED for a High School in Bombay, Assistant Masters for temporary work. Also a Kindergarten Mistress, and two Lady teachers for Middle School work.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected, to the HON. SECRETARY, Scottish Education Society, 13, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED for the Thana District Local Board a qualified SUB-OVERSEER pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 75, by periodical increments, plus Rs. 15, travelling allowance. Applications and testimonials should be forwarded before 1st December, 1913, to THE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Thana. Only those who are below the age of 30 and have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination need apply.

WANTED for the Sind Madressah Board Office, Karachi, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY, who should be well up in correspondence and accounts and otherwise thoroughly conversant with office work which h well be required to attend to personally, besides supervising the clerks under him.

None without previous office experience need apply.

Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100, per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE SECRETARY,
Sind Madressah Board,
Karachi.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE high class STEAM TURBINE, adaptable to work with the exhaust of a high class Superheated compound Engine. Representatives of well-known makes please apply to

A. & J. LALLJEE,
9, Green Street, Fort.

WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.

Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential,

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY,
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED a DISTRICT Engineer for the Midnapore District Board; monthly salary Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs 20 to Rs. 500.

Applicants must have qualifications stated in Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20th of December 1901, Rule 2, as amended by Government Notifications Nos. 644 T. L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G. dated the 4-7-11 and 12-12-12, respectively, vide page 277 of Collier's Local Self-Government Hand Book, 5th edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above. Applications with certificates and recommendations should be sent by registered post to the Chairman, District Board, Midnapore, so as to reach him by the 30th of the current month.

F. B. BRADLEY-BIRT,
Chairman,
District Board, Midnapore.

Midnapore, 9th Nov. 1913.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

FOR SALE—PETROL MOTOR LORRY, to carry 3 tons, in working order. Apply Box No. 131, "Bombay Chronicle." 0789

FOR SALE, KNAKE PIANO, Rs. 500; Pianola, Rs. 400; 200 rolls, Rs. 250. If taken together, Rs. 1,000. J. BENSON, Thana.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—PEDIGREE English BULL DOG arriving Bombay, 18th November. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to No. 153, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. 0795

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BELLA VISTA TO LET, ground floor, Drawing Room, Dining and 4 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bath, and Outhouses. Five minutes from B. B. Matunga Station.—Apply Mr. D. MIRANDA on Premises.

BOARD RESIDENCE Superior accommodation offered married couple with private family. Terms 300 per mensem. Locality Wodehouse Road. Box 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0792

TO LET, well ventilated breezy six and four room FLATS of "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, near Grant Road station and three tram lines. 0785.

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded, Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay, Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90, and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED., 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of this Company have resolved that the Final call of Rs. 25 per Debenture be made on 2nd December, 1913, and shall be payable to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

Also that after 2nd December, 1913, Debenture Bonds payable to bearer will be issued to those persons who produce to the Agents the four call receipts applicable to the Debentures which they hold.

Notices regarding this call has been posted to the original allottees of these Debentures.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION for selection of European apprentice Mechanics for employment in the Locomotive Workshops, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, will be held at Jamalpur, commencing on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1914.

2. Candidates for the examination must not be below the age of 15 nor over 18 years. All applications must be accompanied by Baptismal or Birth registration certificates and should be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, JAMALPUR, not later than 31st December, 1913, AND NOT TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

3. Special consideration will be given to boys who have been educated for two full seasons at the Company's Hill School and have passed the Middle School Examination.

4. Passes over the East Indian Railway to Jamalpur and back will be provided on application to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, JAMALPUR.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 10th November, 1913.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th November, to 1st December, 1913, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 17th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, up to 1 p.m. on the 16th December, 1913, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, including OIL KEROSINE, TIMBER TEAK, etc. (more or less) during the year from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Full particulars regarding Terms of Contract etc., can be obtained from the Factory office during the office hours on working days.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Schedules for Stores will be supplied on payment of one rupee per set.

Earnest money at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores tendered for, in the form of a Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes will be required to accompany the Tenders. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished, they must remain in the name of Depositor, but the enfacement of the payment of interest must be made payable at the Poona Treasury, which rule must be strictly observed. Security Deposits will be required from those tenderers whose Contracts are accepted.

Tenders will be submitted for sanction to the Director of Ordance Factories, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 17th December, 1913.

M. WALKER, Lt.-Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Purshotum Morarji Khimji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the under mentioned property. All persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand in, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien or otherwise however are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such, claim, if any, and the same will be considered waived.

Description of the property above referred to:

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Goweshwar Oart in Old Hanuman Streets First Crose Lane outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containRegistration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty nine square yards and eight ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 88 and now under Ward C No. 147 street Nos. 13 and 15 old Hanuman Street First Cross Lane and bounded as follows that is to say: On the East by the sweeper's passage; on the West and North by Public passage and on the South by the property of Premji Pragji.

Dated this 17th day of November 1913.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHODDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

0780

NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

LECTURE on "The Newspaper Press."—A lecture under the auspices of the "DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI" will be delivered in GUJARATI at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S. T.) 6 p.m. to-day by Mr. R. P. KARKARIA. The topic selected for the evening is "The History of the Newspaper Press of Bombay and Western India." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual and for the Representatives of the Press. 0786

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 630 of 1913.

Re HAJI SAKOOR PIR MAHOMED and HAJI SHARIFF HAJI SAKOOR, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, doing business in partnership as merchants in dry fruits at Bangalpura without the Fort in Bombay under the name, style and firm of Haji Sakoor Pir Mahomed & Co., adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Haji Sakoor Pir Mahomed and Haji Shariff Haji Sakoor have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of November 1913.

R B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 17th November, 1913. 0793

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOL KAYUM ABDOOL KARIM, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Abdool Karim Moosakhan has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client Bai HALIMABAI widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman Dawood.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras freehold tenure situated at Elphinstone Road, Parel, outside the Fort, together with the bungalow and chawl standing thereon containing by admeasurement 600 (six hundred) square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 551, 551, 568; New No. a/12570, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1A/2597, 3/2598, 5m/2598 and by the Municipality under Ward F. No. 359 (1) and 359 (2) and Street No. 116 and 116A and bounded as follows. i.e., on or towards the East by the property of the Improvement Trust, West by the Municipal Land, North by the Public Road and South by the Municipal Drain.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDHY & Co,.
0790 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 502 of 1907.

Advocate-General v. Dayabhai Tapidas & Ors.

WITH the CONSENT of all the PARTIES to the above suit, we invite offers for the sale of the property mentioned below:—

Intending Purchasers are requested to send their offer to the undersigned before the 28th November instant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and bungalows standing thereon containing by admeasurement 9,560 Square Yards or thereabouts situate lying and being in the registration Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of the Parel Road at Chinchpogli outside the Fort of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 7,489 (4), 7,485 (1), Street No. 3,883 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to the representative of Jiwrajbhoy Poorbhoy deceased, on or towards the West partly by Parel Road and partly by Police Chowky, on or towards the North by the premises belonging to the late Damoderdas Tapidas, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to Jamnadas Premchand partly by a Mosque and partly by the said Chowky and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Receiver herein and his tenants.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
40, Medows Street, Fort,
0791 Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Mahomed Sheriff Abdul Kadar, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a minor and bachelor unemployed ..... Deceased.

RASTIBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Haji Karim Mahomed of Bombay Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, mother of the abovenamed deceased doing domestic work residing at Kambekar Street without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 12th day of November, 1913.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
0787 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Sitarampur to Panton Bander.
Inv. No 4 of 28-9-13.
1 wagon coal.
Consignees Argyll Oil Mill.

THIS CONSIGNMENT lying at Wadi Bander will be sold by Auction on 28th November 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), per sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 if owners fail to pay all charges due and remove by that date.

G. H. HUBBARD,
Goods Superintendent.

Wadi Bander, dated 14th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai Jamnabai widow and sole Receiver of the estate and effects of Hirji Assoo deceased has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client Mr. Pallonji Pestonji Darwalla.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Road leading from Byculla to Parel Road near the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 700¾ Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Wall belonging to Dinshaw Manockji Petit, on or towards the West by the Passage of the Ground, on or towards the North by the house of Manmohandas Girdhardas and on or towards the South by the Public Passage leading to Parel Road and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13745 and formerly was in the occupation of Hajee Vydina Cassam and is now in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDHY & Co.,
0788 Attorneys for the purchaser.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.**
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**

To-Night ! ! **To-Night ! !**
! ! YETTMAH ! !
IN A NEW SERIES OF
WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS.

To-Night ! **ELECTROCUTION**
To-Night ! **CHAIR ILLUSION.**
To-Night !

Gorgeous Scenery. Elaborate costumes.

Miss SADIE WILLIAMS
THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.
In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Dance.

Glorious series of "STAR" FILMS
LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."
A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATIC DUO (Variety.) **SEVERAL COMICS.**

"WIFFLES"
As an Eccentricity Expert.

PATHE'S GAZETTE with all the Home News.

Book Now. Telephone 2109.
Same Prices.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road,
GIRGAUM.
Telephone No. 1272.

TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

Prices as usual.

"The Black-Hand Gang"
The most sensational film of the day,
3,500 feet long.
By far the most thundering tale of a sacred oath lost to the charms of beauty.

First time in India.

Film supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., of Kalbadevi, Cinematograph Specialists.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Hailed everywhere as a triumph.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Read what the Press says, and then see for yourself.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

will make you proud to be British. It is the greatest, of British films showing a vivid picture of the greatest of British battles.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

is a film never to be forgotten. It breathes the very spirit of war.

6-30 8-30 10.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
Last night of the
Bandmann Opera Company.
Last Night: ***Last Night:***
To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.
Farewell of the Bandmann Opera Company.
By Special Request
"THE PINK LADY."

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3.** Gallery Re. **1.**
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Special Notice:—**Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction of both Fort and Byculla to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of theperformance.**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday, November 22nd
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday and Tuesday November
24th and 25th,
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.
IN RAGTIME.
All New Artistes per the
P. & O. S. S. "ARCADIA"
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN COMPANY.
IN a brilliant effusion of Comedy, Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.
The enormously successful London Revue.
"STEP THIS WAY"
From the Pavillion Theatre, London.
Written by Charles Wilmot, and Invention by Eric C. Rolls. New Costumes, New Scenery, New Effects, Everything New.

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5,**
Balcony Rs. **3,** Gallery Re. **1.**
PLAN, OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 24th
at 9-30,
THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MacLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
GALLERY Rs. 3.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Notice.—Good seats are still available for the first and subsequent performances.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... **MAY QUEEN** ... ... Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad ... ... **BANNER OF . GEORGE** ... ... Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. Halliwell .....Soprano. Miss M. Willson..... ... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen .....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds..... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... **Mr. Frank St. Leger.**
Conductor ... ... **Mr. Edward Behr.**

Prices.—Centre of Hall Rs. **4.** Sides of Hall Rs. **2.**

All Seats can be reserved.

Plan at MARCKS & Co., Lt.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

0759

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A thrilling American War Drama

THE CIVILIAN.

The Story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Redskin Indians. A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.

LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured Historical Drama.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6 30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Charni Road. **Tel. No. 1271.**

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS AND SILK WARPS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred in the offices of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort.

9 cases lepets, 4 cases umbrella cloth, 2 cases coloured handkerchiefs, 1 case tasa silk. 2 cases loongies, 1 case Turkey red cambrics, 1 case white long cloth, 1 case book muslin, 1 case white dhooties, 1 case white dorias, 2 cases silk warps, 3 bales saddle felt (Numdo).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Vatcha and Co.'s Motor Garage, Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Orient Motor Car and Electric Company's proprietor Kessovlal Luckhmichand Shah.

1 motor car (Landaulette body) No. 1890 by Lacerpollet.

The car is on view at Messrs. Vatcha and Co.'s Garage, Girgaum.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON FLY, WASTE, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Old Soonderdass Mill Godown, Lamington Road, opposite the Byculla Club on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A large quantity of Cotton fly, Waste, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all.
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE ETC. OF LATE MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES' COTTAGE PIANO, PIANOLA WITH MUSIC ROLLERS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Bank Street Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as blackwood drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirror back corner cabinets, round table, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest-of-drawers, portable wash-hand stand, mirror door double and single almiras, banjos, book stands, hanging lamps, incandescent bracket and hanging lamps, sweet toned cottage piano by Rose & Co., Pianola by the Orchestrelle & Co. in good order, with music rollers, etc.

The property of Late Mr. J. M. Armstrong.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 23RD NOV. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Nakhoda Lodge" on Clare Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Macbeth Bros.' Show Rooms and opposite the House of Correction very handsome teak and blackwood French polished plain and carved household furniture such as sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, rich glass and crockeryware, drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets marble top tables and teapoys, sweet toned cottage piano in good order, rich table, ornaments and pictures, iron and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, large collection of old Indian stamps, old China vases and jars, Persian and Indian carpets, etc.

The property of Mrs. M. Halse and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.
FOR DIRECT CURRENT.
THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE
HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37 APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.
30

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Las Palmas," little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, near the Post Office and Reservoir, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood artistic made household furniture, also open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed, and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side-board and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wall 15 day clocks, one English ice-box with refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents' and ladies' bicycles, copper utensils, one 4-seated motor car, by A. Darracq and Co., No. 1320, etc., etc., the property of Count E. Thurn, Austro-Hungarian Consul, proceeded to Calcutta and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One English-built rubber-tyred canoe shape victoia, by Browne in very good order.

One English-built rubber-tyred double seated brougham by Buchanan of Glasgow, suitable for single or pair, in very good order.

One elegant canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria by Holland and Holland, in good order.

One handsome chestnut Waler horse, going in harness and saddle, regularly hunted last season.

N. B.—Also on the same day at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

A valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms. crotons, begonias, crysanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following property:—

Case No. 1, New Survey No. 3457, Ward No. 5699 and 5083 (3) and Street No. 19 and 67 situate at the junction of Dockyard Road, and De Lima Street. A ground floor masonry structure which was formerly belonging to Dhunjibhoy Rustomji Wadia and Framji Rustomji Wadia.

Bombay, 18 November, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north and drier at Sirsa. Night temperature is in excess except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiavar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Isolated showers are possible on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 17th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date
EASTERN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	70.3	58.5	94	..	0.37	—0.05
Jask	82.3	63.3	58	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	86.3	78.1	52	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.8	56.9	65	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	78.9	40.6	70	..	0.11	—0.03
Lahore	84.4	50.2	68	..	0.00	—0.01
Sirsa	86.8	55.0	38	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	83.5	45.9	66	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	82.5	53.8	49	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.5	57.5	38	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	86.3	51.1	58	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi	80.6	55.6	49	..	0.00	—0.05
Cawnpore	85.6	52.0	70	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	86.6	53.0	61	..	0.00	—0.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	86.6	54.8	60	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	86.5	68.0	43	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	84.6	56.2	55	..	0.00	—0.02
Jaipur	85.2	62.6	37	..	0.00	—0.02
Kotah	?	59.1	37	..	0.00	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.5	59.5	56	..	0.00	—0.01
Dwarka	82.8	68.7	73	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	87.6	65.8	38	..	0.00	—0.04
Rajkot	89.6	56.3	43	..	0.00	—0.15
Bhavnagar Para.	91.0	54.8	44	..	0.00	—0.08
Surat	93.4	61.1	54	..	0.00	—0.06
Ahmedabad	91.6	61.7	28	..	0.00	—0.02
Deesa	91.8	53.9	45	..	0.00	—0.05
Neemuch	87.9	59.0	28	..	0.00	—0.01
Indore	85.1	53.1	52	..	0.00	—0.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	51.3	57	..	0.00	—0.27
Saugor	84.3	58.6	35	..	0.00	—0.19
Hoshangabad	85.1	52.4	42	..	0.00	—0.26
Khandwa	89.2	55.1	57	..	0.00	—0.28
Akola	88.2	54.5	36	..	0.00	—0.31
Amraoti	85.8	63.3	38	..	0.00	—0.34
Nagpur	84.6	57.8	45	..	0.00	—0.57
Chanda	84.0	55.5	64	..	..	—0.54
Raipur	83.7	64.6	49	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	71.3	74	..	..	—0.35
Ratnagiri	93.3	64.9	30	..	..	—0.37
Mormugao	84.0	67.7	77	..	0.00	—0.90
Karwar	87.7	61.0	84	..	..	—1.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	52.1	42	..	..	—0.33
Ahmednagar	85.1	56.5	45	..	..	—0.42
Poona	85.0	51.8	33	..	..	—0.71
Sholapur	85.8	59.1	45	..	0.00	—0.70
Bijapur	86.2	57.3	44	..	0.00	—0.79
Belgaum	84.3	54.5	39	..	0.00	—1.43
Aurangabad	83.9	55.5	48	..	0.00	—0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.9	54.7	70	..	0.00	—0.49
Hyderabad	83.3	59.7	59	..	0.00	—0.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.3	67.3	48	..	0.03	—2.34
Calicut	85.8	70.1	81	..	2.60	—1.00
Cochin	87.7	73.7	78	..	1.56	—3.44
Colombo	87.0	70.0	92	..	7.41	—1.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	70.2	83	..	..	—4.17
Bellary	88.0	61.3	64	..	..	—1.43
Cuddapah	87.5	65.0	70	..	..	—1.93
Madras	84.0	71.0	86	..	13.21	5.42
Bangalore	80.3	55.8	68	..	0.11	—2.15
Coimbator	87.4	62.3	71	..	1.00	—1.23
Trichinopoly	84.6	66.8	72	..	4.37	1.53
Negapatam	83.2	71.2	86	..	21.75	12.81

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

17th November

289. *Duties.*—Duties for Week ending 23rd November 1913:—
Orderly Officer Lieutenant F.W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A.A. Spilling.
" No. 2 " " K.D.M. Forbes.

290. *Defence Light Manning.*—The "E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 18th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

284. *Parade.*—Wednesday 19th Instant; The B.V.A. will parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade Rehearsal Parade.
Fall in at Head-quarters 7-30 a.m. sharp.
Dress:—Drill-Order-Khaki-Helmets.

285. *Parade.*—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

286. *Parade.*—Friday 21st instant; The B.V.A. will parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade parade on the occasion of the Visit of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Time and place of parade will be notified later.
Dress:—Review Order-White.

287. *Issue of Arms.*—Every Member who has not yet done so, is requested to draw his Arms and Accoutrements before Wednesday 19th instant.
The Armoury is open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. It will be kept open on Tuesday till 7-30 p.m.

288. *1st Aid Examination.*—The 1st Aid Class; Examination will be held at B.V.A. Head quarters by Captain G.F.I. Harkness, I.M.S, at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(8d) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The depression in the north has disappeared after giving some precipitation in the hills of the North-West Frontier Provinces. Weather remains disturbed over the Bay and rain has set in the north Madras coast.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the north-east Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 16th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr.			
Temperature of Air	inches		29.957
Wet Bulb Thermometer	degrees		79.2
Dew Point	"		70.9
Relative humidity of Air	"		67.2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		0.68s
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees		0.4
Minimum do.	"		87.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,NNE,ENE,NWN.NNW	71.3
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles			97

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th November, was 30.190 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince Dock Sill.

1913		High Water			Low Water		
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	November	h.	m.	ft. in.		November	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	18	m 1	49	28 2	Tues.	18	m 7	43	20 4
Wed.	19	m 2	34	27 3	Wed.	19	m 8	19 a	19 4
Thurs.	20	m 3	25	27 1	Thurs.	20	m 9	42	20 3
Fri.	21	m 4	25 a	26 2	Fri.	21	m 11	16	20 2
Satur.	22	m 5	31 a	25 4	Satur	22	0	10 a	19 3
Sun.	23	m 6	39 a	24 5	Sun.	23	m 0	6	19 0
		7	41 a	25 10			1	25 a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
18. (Tues.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
19. (Wed.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
20. (Thurs.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
21. (Fri.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
22. (Satur.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
23. (Sun.)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h 4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon.		14th	4h 41.4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.		21st	1h 26.5m.	P.M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders, by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

1231. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December.

1232. Machine Gun. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, to-day Tuesday the 18th instant at 6-45 p.m.

1233. Bugle Practice. There will be a bugle practice to-day Tuesday the 18th instant at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

1234. Parade. There will be a parade for Officers at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. to-day Tuesday the 18th instant for Sword Exercises by the Adjutant, Dress.—Mufti, with Sam Browne Belts and Swords.

1235. Parade. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki. Models will be worn. The parade will be over by 9 a.m.
II. There will be a practice parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.

1236. Parade. The usual parade held on Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1237. Issue of Arms. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following students have successfully passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination held in November 1913.

Mr. G. S. Shelar, Mr. K. B. Katrak, Mr. T. Neelacundan Nair, Mr. R. Kanoth, Mr. T. Gangaram Ahir, Mr. S. G. Padgoankar, Mr. R. J. Pradhan, Mr. V. P. Sebastian, Mr. E. S. Marker, Mr. B. U. Satam, Mr. K. P. N. Marar, Mr. C. G. D'Souza, Mr. B. P. Sant, Mr. K. E. K. Panicker, Mr. A. A. Swany, Mr. S. T. Ghavan, Mr. Abdul Hahiman Sidik, Shankar H. Joshi, Mr. R. K. Bhagwat.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)
Nov. 17.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and rates show no change. There has been a moderate business passing on both sides of the account.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 45 lacs up.

D. D. mail, 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. forward, 1s. 4 1/16d., Feb.
Bank's buying—
Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 months ready, 1s. 4 3/8d.
Credits 3 months forward, 1s. 4 5/16d., March.
Credits 6 months ready, 1s. 4 9/16d.
Francs 3 months ready, 172¼.
Marks 3 months ready, 140.
60 days Hongkong, 144½.
60 days Shanghai, 195½.
60 days Japan, 148½.

BULLION.

London quotations for Silver on Saturday were 1/16 lower both for ready and two months' delivery, the tone of the Market being steady. The Market has had a downward tendency locally during the day and prices close as under. A moderate business has been put through on the decline.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	10	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ...	78	10	0
,, ,, 2nd Settlement ...	78	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 14th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	23*	64,028
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	33,479

*Boxes and Bars.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi	5	6	0	R. T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	0	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, December ...	8	0	6	R. T.
Bold Brown, May	8	15	0	,,

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore.	7	13	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore.	9	4	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	6	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is firm and has advanced.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 p. c. Bold White	60	4	0
Mimbara	61	4	0
Black Kutni J. F.	49	4	0

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras	35	0	0
Guzerat	34	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is seady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Groundnuts:—The Market is firmer.

Quotations:—

Bold	50	0	0
Small	49	0	0

COTTON.

The American Markets closed a few points lower on Saturday. Spinners takings for the season are 376,000 bales in excess of last year for the same period, the figurets being respectively 3,330,000 and 2,954,000 bales. A private telegram received here yesterday reads as follows:—"Consumption America enormous. Statistical position is very strong and must effect prices eventually." Week end statistics are certainly very "bullish." Fluctuations are likely in the immediate future, but we have a favourable opinion of the Market and look for higher prices shortly. To those who care for a straddle in next season's crop, selling Augt. Sept. 1914 and buying Oct. Nov. 1914 at about present differences looks goods business. Saturday's quotations in Liverpool for these deliveries were 6-92 and 6-54 respectively.

In the Local Market the tone has been quiet and prices have given way slightly Since opening this morning, and close in the bazaar at about the Room rates a time of about 1,000 bales fine Khandeish was put through this morning at Rs. 270 an export house being reported as the seller. A small business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola Jamarg, and the bazaar has been dabbling in good Broach

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association

Growths	Fine	F. Ily Good.	Good.	Delivery.
A. G. Bengals	..	244	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals	250	244	..	,,
Bl. G. Scind-Punjab ..	248	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandean.. ..	270	260	..	,,
M. G. Hinganghat, Wardha	307	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	303	..	..	,,
Do. Yeotmahl ..	298	..	..	,,
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	293	..	..	,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	287	..	..	,,
Do. Oomrawattee ..	289	..	..	,,
Do. Broach ..	328	..	315	Mar."25th
Do. Muttia ..	270	260	..	Jan. 25th
Saw-ginned Oberw ..	..	..	284	Ready
M. G. Western ..	..	..	287	
... Western ..	..	..	282	
... Comrawattee ..	..	..	300	
... Broach ..	..	..	328	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton, Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	11,410	Bales.
Wheat	5,813	Cwts.
Linseed	936	,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,010	,,
Gingelyseed	22,576	,,
Poopyseed	6	,,
Groundnuts	481	,,
Castorseed	1,690	,,
Rice	1,604	,,
Myrabollams	610	,,
Cottonseed	22,251	,,
Mowraseed	1,781	,,
Gram	6,456	,,
Jowar	1,996	,,
Maize	17	,,
Barley		

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Nov. 17.

The Government Paper Market presented very slight activity to-day and the business done was very limited. The quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 95/6 all throughout the day for the 30th of November delivery. Since a few days there remains a good demand for ready paper as petty investors who had their deposits in the Banking Institutions of recent growth deem it absolutely safe and prudent to convert their savings in the gilt-edged security.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101/10 (long-dated).

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds have improved to Rs. 115.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presents a deserted appearance now and the bustle and excitement which was noticeable a few weeks ago has totally disappeared. No business for forward delivery is reported now-a-days but owing to ransactions for cash the rates are maintained and in some cases an improvement in quotations was noticed to-day.

The Defaulter Committee of the Stock Exchange to-day posted up the names of 17 brokers who have failed to meet their liabilities in the Mahurat Settlement. About five brokers have settled half way with their creditors.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,875 and Colaba to Rs. 1,380. Swadeshi were in demand at Rs. 1,500 while Standards were quoted at Rs. 1,145.

Finlay changed hands at Rs. 312/8; Kohinoors at Rs. 735; Currimbhai at Rs. 220; Swanat Rs. 285.

Bombay Burma shares advanced to Rs. 795.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were in request at Rs. 567/8 and Rs. 570.

Bank of India improved to Rs. 64/8.

Tata Steel ordinary were quoted at Rs. 77 and deferred at Rs. 144.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Spearing Tone .. .. Strong
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 8,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous close.	Price To-day	price.
Nov.	7·15		7·12—
Dec.	7 12		7·10—
Jan.	7 12		7·10—
Feb.	7 12		7·10—
March	7 13		7 11—
April	7 13		7 11—
May	7 14		7 11—
June	7·11		7 08—
July	7·08		7·06—3 2

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT G. I. P RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN TICKET-COLLECTOR SENTENCED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Harold Joseph Walker a European, lately a ticket-collector, to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to cheat the G. I. P. Railway, by presenting for payment a pay sheet for Rs. 110, bearing the forged signature of Mr. W. C. Anderson, the Chief Auditor. The accused was handed over to the police when he tried to cash Office at the Victoria Terminus.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. Mr. Anderson, the complainant, did not press for a heavy punishment and the Magistrate sentenced the accused as stated above.

BYCULLA STABBING AFFRAY,

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, ordered Hirji Bala, alias Piarilal Ramsarup, a Hindu, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with the murder of Ardeshir Khudabux a servant employed in the Kitchener Restaurant situated at Byculla. The accused, as has already been reported, entered the above Restaurant on the night of the 6th ultimo with intent to rob the counter containing the cash when he was caught red handed by Khudabux who in endeavouring to arrest the accused was brutally stabbed by him all over his body, the stabs proving fatal in a short time. The accused likewise assaulted the owner of the shop, Ardeshir Nashiram who went to the assistance of Khudabux, inflicting serious injuries on his person. The accused was finally arrested by a Mahomedan servant and two members from the Salvation Army who repaired to the scene on hearing the tumult of the fray. The accused declined to make any statements in Court.

A BOGUS FIRM.

A JEWELLER'S EXPERIENCE

Peerbhan Vanaji, a jeweller, residing at Mumbadevi, reports that on the 11th instant a Marwari placed an order with him for two pairs of gold wristlets which were delivered in due time to the Marwari personally. The latter however deferred payment calling the jeweller over to his place at Vithalwadi, for the money. The complainant accompanied the Marwari and was led to the first floor of a house where everything had the resemblance of a Marwari's business place. On arriving there he asked the jeweller to wait on the "pedi" whilst he retired to an adjoining room to show the wristlets to his brother-in-law. As however the Marwari failed to return the jeweller entered the room and found to his surprise that the place was vacant and the "pedi" arrangement was all a bogus affair. The ornaments were valued at Rs. 1,000

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17th

16th	S. S. Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta	November 4
	S. S. Ekbatana	Krieger	Busreh	November 10
	S.S. Umballa	Sparrow	Calcutta	October 21
	S.S. Crewe	Davies	Cardiff	September 20
	S.S. Kybfels	Frisins	Karachi	November 13
	S.S. Reichenback	Mangelsdarff	Batavia	October 16
17th	S.S. Ocean	Christiausen	Calcutta	November 7
	S.S. Belle of England	Kelway	Moulmein	October 31
	S.S. Ostmark	Peter	Hamburg	October 15
	S.S. Achlibster	Gantier	Newcastle	October 16

DEPARTURES.

November 17th.

S. S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi.	
,, Glenspean	Horn	Port said (for order) via Calcutta	

The following vessel obtain her portclearance onMonday:—

S. S. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe, etc.	

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer	*Ville-de-la-Ciotat	for Marseilles, etc.	
,,	Gablonz	for Trieste, etc.	
,,	Ekbatana	for Hull, etc.	
,,	Rotenfels	for Marmagoa.	

* To arrive.

S. S. Sanctoria—The steamer Sanctoria 2378 tons, Captain W. M. Ward, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 4th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ekbatana—The steamer Ekbatana, 2888 tons, Captain W. Kreiger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on November 10th with balast.

S. S. Umballa—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain H. R. Sparrow, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 21st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crewe Hall—The Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2691 tons, Captain E. Davies, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, which fort she had left on September 20th with balast.

S. S. Kybfels—The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3159 tons, Captain C. Frisins, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 13th with a general cargo.

S. S. Reichenback—The steamer Reichenback, 2828 tons, Captain C. Mangelsdarff, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batavia October 16th with a general cargo.

S. S. Ocean—The Ocean, 2460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 7th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Belle of England—The steamer Belle of England, 2469 tons, Captain R. V. Kelway, arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein, which port she had left on October 31st with a cargo of rice and wood.

S. S. Ostmark—The Hansa Line steamer Ostmark, 2706 tons, Captain B. Peter, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg, which port she had left on October 15th with a general cargo.

S. S. Achlibster—The steamer Achlibster, 2280 tons, Captain J. Gantier, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Newcastle, which port she had left on October 16th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Glenspean—The steamer Glenspean, 3322 tons, Captain D. C. Horn, sailed on Monday for Port Said (for order) via Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Kawachi Maru—The Japan Line steamer Karachi Maru, 3821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 3 a.m. on November 17 and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru Homeward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru Homeward bound arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

MONDAY, November 17th 1913.
P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
B.	Virawa	Mapell	M. M. & Co
B.	Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
Quaitais		Phillips	M. M. & Co
C.	Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
F.	Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
G.	Sarosa	Weems	B. S. S. Co
H.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
H.	Rahmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
K.	Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Kirados	Gibson	J. F. & Co
N.	Hallamshire	Trus	J. F. & Co
O.	Southborough	Ekiman	M. Jeewanji & Co
P.	Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston ..... J. F. & Co
2.	City of Calcutta	Elliot ..... K. N. & Co
4.	Dufield	Biddick ..... W & A. G. & Co
5.	Baron Ardrossan	Reid ..... W. & A. G. & Co.
6.	City of Bombay	Gray ..... K. N. & Co
7.	Kybfels	Frisins ..... W. & A. G. & Co.
8.	Gablong	Gilnuber ..... A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Kawachi Maru	Christiansen ..... N. Y. K.
10 & 11.	City of York	Wilson ..... K. N. & Co
12 & 13.	Delta	Lemare ..... P. & O. S. N. & Co
16.	Diarouna	Carr ..... T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Porto Said ..... Molle ..... Rubattino Line

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Achlibster	Gantier	W. & A. G. & Co
Baskuna	Whytesead	M. M. & Co
Blake	Hill	
Belle of England	Kelway	
Crewe Hall	Davies	K. N. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A. G. Co
Glenclung	Taylor	
Gowanburn	Wynd	W & A G. & Co
Rosenee	Rasi	P. M. & Co
Helios	Knudsen	F. F. & Co
Inhambi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani.
Knosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co.
Ruth	Wasbush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Reichenback	Mangelsdarff	Volkert Bros.
Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A G & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottuma	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langat Trees	M. C. A. G. & Co
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Y. & Co
Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

Among the donations paid to the Hindu University and included in the following statement of realisations is the handsome one of Rs. 25,000 given in part payment, by one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Allahabad, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Charan Das, who has promised the handsome subscription of Rs. 75,000, and Rs. 5,000 paid by Raja Gopal Lal Roy Bahadur, of Tajhat, Rungpur. The payment of some big donations is expected shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Secretary.

Statement showing the amount of donations to the Hindu University received from 16th October to 15th November 1913.

Money still held by the Secretaries of the District Committees or deposited in banks other than the Bank of Bengal will be shown when received here or are transferred to the Bank of Bengal.

Brought forward Rs. 27,40, 973-8-4. Bishumbher Nath Singh, Sitapur, 200; Gopi Ranjan Das Gupte, Lautpur, 1; Mahabir Tewari, Fyzabad, 2; Ram Sewak Duba, Fyzabad, 1; Adity Charan, Fyzabad, 1; Debi Rd. Shukla, Lucknow, 50; Kanahia Lal, Lucknow, 20; Bhagwan Prosad, Lucknow, 15; Hoti Lal, Khurja, 10; Lachhman Prosad, Muzaffernagar, 50; Kesho Chandra, Meerut, 25; Kunj Benari Lal, Moradabad, 100; Prionath Mitra, Darbhunga, 50; Collections from Darbhunga, 200; Collections from Bahraich, 500; Cheda Lal (at her daughter's mundum), Manipuri, 5; Nageshwara Rao Pantalu, Coconada, 100; R. P. Kacker, Benares, 10; Chandra Gopal Misra, Fyzabad, 8-4; Shyam Narain Chaturvedi, Bankipur, 25; Batuk Nath Pragwal, Allahabad, 51; Baijnath Malaviya, Allahabad, 15; Narain Din, Unao, 10; Baldeo Pd. Sah, Unao, 10; Hridai Ram Gupta, Muzaffernagar, 21; Clerks of Ralli Brothers of Amritsar, 25-10; Raja Gopal Lal Roy, Calcutta, 5,000; Collections from Calcutta, 1,194; Collections from Lucknow, 210; Collections from Sitapur, 250; Collections from Allahabad, 22; Collections from Benares, 6; Rao Gopal Das, Benares, 1,043-12; Bishnu Lal, Moradabad, 20; Students, Kshttriya Boarding House, Janupur, 11; Hanuman Pd. Dewan, 25; Purna Endu, Bahraich, 10; Keshwar Singh, Muzafferpur, 25; Jagat Bahadur, Allahabad, 2; Rai Bahadur L. Ram Charan Das, Allahabad, 25,000; Ganesh Singh, Allahabad, 1; P. Parsottam Salig Ram Naik, Indore, 25; Collections from Saugor, 760-11-6; Collections from Sitapur, 50. Total Rs. 27,76,141-13-10.

Valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere and Bikaner Darbar at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,428. Grand Total Rs. 41,47,569-13-10.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the Officers of the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry, will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Band Stand on the 19th November 1913 under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master.

Wednesday, 19th November, 1913.

Programme start from 6 to 8 p.m.

1. March ..... Soldatenblut ..... Von. Blon.
2. Overture ..... Schubertina ..... Von. Suppe.
3. Waltz ..... Brune (New) ..... G. Krier.
4. Grand Fantasia ... Reminiscences of Grieg ..... Ch. Godfrey.
5. Serenade ... Quand Tu Chantes ... Ch. Gound.
6. Humorous ... The Tearin 'O' the Green ..... S. Douglas.
7. Spanish Dance ... La Belladora ..... Neill.
8. Potpourries ... Melodious Memories (New) ..... H. Fincke.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A lecture in Hygiene was delivered by Dr. Constancis Coutinho on Saturday the 15th instant at the Jamsetjee Nussarwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Principal presiding. The lecture was illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides and various leaflets were distributed.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
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Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from ..	Rs. 5-14
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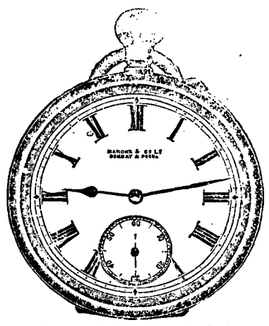
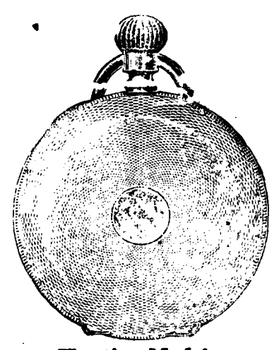
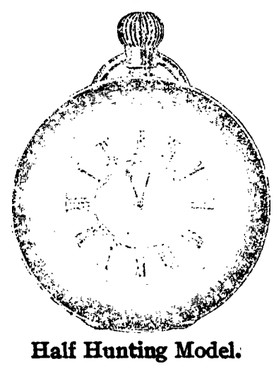
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
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Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
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Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
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Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
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THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
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The acme of horological perfection.
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The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates therisk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, ... fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

"DISGRACEFUL" CONDITION OF STABLES.

CONSIDERATION OF BYE-LAWS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. A. M. Todd, President of the Corporation, being in the Chair.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that further consideration of the draft bye-laws relating to milch cattle stables in the city be proceeded with.

The Corporation heard in the matter Mr. H. N. Katrak and Mr. P. Godinho, who represented a number of gentlemen who desired to put forth their the views regarding the proposed amendments.

Mr. N. H. Katrak, who represented the stable owners said that the price of pure milk had lately gone up, as while five or six years ago, pure milk could be had for two annas a seer, they had at present to pay three annas for the same quantity and the result was that the children of the poorer people suffered. He maintained that anything calculated to raise the price of milk was undesirable. This would frustrate their object of reducing infant mortality in Bombay. What was required was to take more vigorous steps to compel the owners to remove the nuisance from their stables. He deprecated anything being done which was calculated to raise the price of milk, which would certainly result from the adoption of the proposed amendments of the bye-laws.

A SANITARY SCANDAL.

Mr. P. Godinho presented a representation on behalf of his constitutents Mr. T. J. De Lima and others in the course of which he said:—

It has been now recognised for a long time that the stabling of milk cattle in the heart of the city is an anachronism. The condition of these stables is a scandal both from a sanitary and veterinary point of view, and in the opinion of the gentlemen whom I represent the wholesale removal of these stables to the spacious areas available in Salsette and other parts of the district of Thana is a matter of absolute necessity. Only the other day I went round the stables situated in Falkland Road, Khetwady, Kandewadi and other places and the sites which I witnessed gave me a most painful impression of the highly unsanitary manner in which milk is produced and supplied to the inhabitants of Bombay. An environment more poisonous or polluted could hardly be conceived. The marvel is that these stables have not been more productive of mischief.

CENTRALISING MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

The petitioners very properly observe that the transfer of these stables to a locality outside the city of Bombay and comprehensively bring the entire stabling area under the observation of the public. It would centralise Municipal control over these stables and promote a healthy spirit of competition in the matter of cleanliness on the part of those who are responsible for their upkeep. They urge, I submit with reason and justice, that the present state of affairs should be terminated immediately and a new stabling area organised in which model stables should be constructed with plenty of air and water and fitted out with the latest hygienic and other appliances to keep them in an effective state of sanitation.

THE QUESTION OF PRICE.

The main objection against the removal of the stables outside the city and the erection of hygienic stables is that it would enhance the price of milk to a prohibitive limit. That question was ably considered by no less an authority than Dr. H. H. Mann, the Principal of the Agricultural College, and in his opinion under effective arrangements Bombay could be provided with pure milk of high quality from Poona at under two annas a pound. Dr. Mann dealt with the question in its connection with the city of Poona and Bombay may well profit by the lesson of Poona. The superior facilities which the city possesses in the way of transport would reduce the inconvenience caused by the transfer of these stables to Salsette and other outlying parts. If you pay dearly for your milk it is because the milk trade labours under the oppressive grip of the landlord or the rentfarmer who exacts a minimum hire of Rs. 3 per animal. The cheapness of land in the places mentioned above would necessarily reduce the price of milk—and place this important article of diet within the reach of poor and rich alike.

WANTED SPACIOUS STABLES.

Here it would be appropriate to discuss the two bye-laws in reference to which my constituents desire me to enter their protest. In their opinion the stables must be spacious, liberally ventilated and a generous allowance made for the comfort of each animal. The question, I am instructed to say has been dealt with as a parochial one mainly from the point of view of the Improvement Trust so as to enable that department to lease the enormous spaces at its disposal for stabling purposes at favourable rates. The party most likely to be benefited by the revised draft bye-laws there is no disguising the fact is that body. What is the use of providing healthy tenements if at the same time a set of stables are brought into existence which will be the fertile breeding places of disease. The provision of a 15ft. space in the conditions which prevailed in Bombay is an absolute necessity. This envelope of free air cannot be retrenched if the stables are to be kept in an efficient state of sanitation. The one reason which has been urged strenuously for the adoption of the bye-laws as they are now drafted is that unless they are allowed to be passed the cost of milk will have to be increased by nearly 50 per cent. Those who support this aspect of the case seem to regard this question of sanitation and public health as a matter of precise arithmetical calculation. The heavy price which is paid for milk at present is mainly due to the heavy rent which is charged for the stabling of an animal.

THE REAL SOLUTION.

Your petitioners are of opinion that the solution of the question consists if the expression may be used in emancipating the milk trade from the unrelenting grasp of the local stable owners. The Government itself has recognised the gravity of the situation as would appear from a recent press note. The control of the milk must be centralised and an independent responsible authority set up for the effective supervision of the stables and to see that all sanitary requirements are rigorously complied with. Your petitioners therefore deprecate any curtailment of the air margin which was agreed to and passed after careful deliberation in the draft bye-laws as originally proposed. The new bye-law implies that an interval of 15ft. between two stables is sufficient. Such an arrangement would only give a free air margin for every 100 animals which as matters already stand has been found to be entirely insufficient.

SPACE FOR EACH ANIMAL.

The next bye-law which I have been instructed to object to is the one in which it is sought to curtail the amount of space allowed for each animal which is provided for in the bye-law as originally framed. The bye-law as it originally stood allowed a width of 5ft. for each animal. The Health Officer is of opinion that the word "inclusive" could be substituted without detriment for the word "exclusive." In the opinion of your petitioners it would be most inexpedient to make any diminution in the area reserved for a single animal. The Health Officer indeed concedes that there is a larger allowance of cubic feet area in England than at present exists in Bombay. If any allowance is to be made I am desired to urge that it should entirely err on the side of giving greater floor space otherwise the condition of things will soon revert to what we witness at present in some of the stables situated in the heart of the city. Overcrowding is not the word. The animals are crushed and huddled together and most of them seem to pull out their existence with a considerable portion of their body in the litter-choked drain or most uncomfortably crushed against the side of its neighbour. Having regard to the size of the average buffalo and the length of its horn the provision of breadth of 5ft. for each animal is just adequate.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In conclusion, gentlemen, you are well aware how intimately the question of pure milk supply is bound up with the infant mortality of the city. Adulteration is carried on at such an alarming extent that the poorer classes have to depend for their supply upon the wretched stuff which is to be had in the ordinary milk shops in Bombay. It is impure milk which is the most potent factor in bringing about the terrible loss of infant life. It behoves us gentlemen to do all in our power to stem the tide of infant mortality and you will be taking an immense stride in this direction by the provision of a good milk supply. I appeal to you not to permit any retrograde legislation to appear on your records but in all that you do to manifest a wideness of purpose that will soar above the petty calculations of the land financier. I appeal to you as the stewards of the city's health that in all matters where the city's health and the supply of food are concerned to manifest disinterestedness of purpose and to place these two matters in the forefront of your calculations and act in a manner which will advance them both irrespective of any other consideration.

The President said the members could ask the two gentlemen any questions on the subject.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked Mr. Godinho whether those whom he represented would be prepared to pay the enhanced price that would result from the retention of certain of the bye-laws.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that Mr. Godinho had not considered the question from the financial point of view but had considered it only from the economic point of view.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that Mr. Cowasji was putting economic questions to the gentlemen. It was unfair to them to do so.

MR. ORR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. P. Orr moved the following resolution:—

That the Report dated the 10th March 1913, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4929 dated the 27th November 1911 regarding Draft Bye-Laws in respect of Milch Cattle Stables, be approved and adopted. (2) That the Draft Bye-Laws, amended as recommended by the Committee, he now finally approved and submitted to Government for confirmation as required by Section 463 of the Act. (3) That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed, and to provide in each Ward of the City a Municipal Shed to which such animals could be removed with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere.

A MIDDLE COURSE.

Mr. Orr said he had just heard from Messrs. Godinho and Katrak who had given expression to two different points of view. He thought the Committee had steered a middle and wise course between the treatment of the subject from a purely financial point and a purely economic point of view. He thought they would be making a great mistake if they discussed the question whether the stables should or should not be removed from the city because that would again delay the consideration of the proposal to have a better control of the stables existing in Bombay. This question had already been delayed for more than two years and they would gain nothing by a further delay in making a representation to Government in the matter. He thought the proposed amendments of the bye-laws had the approval of the bulk of the Corporators except on the points whether they should maintain a minimum distance of 50 feet between, stables and dwelling houses and of 10 feet between stables and streets. This was the minimum which the Health Officer would agree to.

Mr. Orr then quoted figures to show the increase in the area of the stables which would occur from an adoption of the new bye-laws originally drafted by the Committee. They would require a fifty per cent. extension of the buildings, and the Committee therefore asked the Health Officer whether he could without straining his sanitary conscience reduce the spaces. But the Health Officer was adamant there and would not reduce the space, 3½ by 5 feet wide, alloted to every animal and they left it at that. Mr. Ewbank the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies had said they were going to start a milk farm outside the city. Mr. Orr concluded by saying that what they required was to adopt bye-laws to put an end to the present disgraceful condition of the stables in Bombay.

"A RETROGRADE STEP."

Dr. Sukhia said that if the Corporation would adopt Mr. Orr's proposition they would be taking a very retrograde step in the general sanitation of the city. He was surprised that the Health Officer who had been always keen on the general sanitation of the city had acquiesced in the proposed amendments. The Health Officer ought to have raised his voice boldly in the matter and the people would have appreciated his attitude. The Corporation would be doing a very wise thing if they laid out a large area of land in the suburbs and let plots of land to stable owners at a nominal rent. They were told by some members of the Corporation that if the stables would be removed to the north of the town the price of milk would become quite prohibitive. But an expert like Dr. Mann, the Principal of the Agricultural College, had proved by facts and figures at the last Agricultural Conference, that even if the stables be removed to 100 miles and proper transport facilities were granted the price of milk would not go up. That statement was made long before as September, but nobody had till now ventured to repute it. The bogey of higher cost should therefore not deter them from removing the stables to the north part of the island.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta drew Dr. Sukhia's attention to the part that the subject for discussion before the Corporation was what should be the bye-laws for stables in the heart of the city. They were not then discussing whether the stables should be removed to the suburbs or not.

Dr. Sukhia said that the subject he was discussing was relevant. Mr. Orr had told them that they could not afford to keep a big space between the stables and dwelling houses and his suggestion was that if they could not conform to principles of sanitation in the heart of the city they should remove the stables to the suburbs and the removal would in no way increase the price of milk.

THE BYE-LAWS.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said that now he would deal with the proposed bye-laws. The provision of a 15ft. space was an absolute necessity. The conditions which obtained in a hot country and the ignorance of sanitary requirements which those connected with stables displayed made it eminently desirable that every allowance should be made of having a stable as sanitarily roomy as possible. Dr. Sukhia also objected to the curtailment of floor space allowed to each animal. The only way of reducing filth in stables was by providing a large stabling area for each animal. The present state of stables was simply scandalous, an environment more poisonous to the people taking the milk or living in the locality could hardly be conceived. The curtailment of the floor space for each animal would make the situation worse and the Corporation would be greatly failing in its duty as the guardian of civic health by adopting Mr. Orr's motion.

Dr. Sukhia moved the amendment that the report, dated the 10th March, 1913, of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on 27th November, 1911, regarding draft bye-laws, amended as recommended stables, be approved and adopted; that the draft byt-laws, amended as recommended by the Committee be finally approved subject to bye-laws No. 6 and 18 being modified as follows:—

6. A license-holder shall not use for keeping milch cattle any stable in the licensed premises which does not fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

(a) its height shall be not less than 12ft. measured from the floor of stalls to the wall-plate.

(b) it shall have an open space of not less than fifteen in width all round it within the boundary of the licensed premises, such width to be measured from the outer sides of the external posts;

(c) its floor space shall be at least one foot higher than the mesne level of such surrounding open space and its situation shall be such as to admit of its being properly drained into a drain or place legally set apart for the discharge of drainage;

(d) it shall be open on all sides to such surrounding open space, but may be fitted with such screens or weather boards as the Commissioner may in each case approve.

(e) it shall be constructed as to afford floor space not less than twelve and a-half feet in length by five feet in breadth for each cow or buffalo to be stabled therein such space to be exclusive of space occupied by any manager, central or side drain, or central passage.

A person shall not erect a new stable for milch cattle belonging to dairymen or milksellers within a distance of 50 feet from any street or dwelling house.

That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the City a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide them elsewhere.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Dr. J. C. Cursetji seconding the amendment said they should consider the question not only from the financial but also from the sanitary point of view. He appealed to the Corporation to put an end to the present horrible condition of the stables, to remove them as far as possible outside the city and to arrange for a supply of pure milk.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at this stage moved that the meeting be adjourned to the 24th instant. In doing so he said they would all regret very much that the Acting Municipal Commissioner Mr. Crerar was obliged to go on leave on account of ill-health and that they would not be able to see him at the adjourned meeting on the 24th instant. The Corporation had learnt with great regret of the cause of his going on leave for he gave great promise of being an able Municipal Commissioner and was very well beginning to grapple the numerous questions that came before him. It was therefore with sincere regret that they learnt of the cause of his going on leave.

Mr. F. M. Chinoy, seconding the motion for adjournment, said he endorsed everything that had fallen from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Crerar had proved a worthy successor to Mr. Cadell and they all wished him a speedy recovery.

The motion was carried.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued yesterday:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th December, 1913, at 9-45 p.m.

2. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p.m. and to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

3. Gentlemen who have been given the Private Entree by former Governors on personal grounds are requested to notify their intention of attending the Levee to the Military Secretary, by letter, and will be informed whether His Excellency the Governor is pleased to continue the privilege to them.

4. All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and Gentlemen, European and Indian, as well as Gentlemen of other nationalities, who have attended Leaves held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, before the 7th December 1913, after which applications cannot be entertained.

5. The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

6. The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger, on or before the 11th December, 1913, to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee. These same cards will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Governor and must consequently be brought to the Levee Room. No other name cards will be required.

7. Dress:—

(a) Civil and Military Officers—Leaeve Dress (helmets will not be taken to the Levee).

(b) Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judical or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

(c) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in Evening Dress.

(d) Indian Gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will attend in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

(*Note.*—It is requested that these dress regulations should be very strictly adhered to.)

8. Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass His Excellency, by Regiment. Each Comanding Officer of an Indian Corps or Regiment will, after being presented, take up his position on the *left* of His Excellency and himself present the Native Officers of his Units to His Excellency as their turn comes. Cards for these Native Officers are not necessary.

9. Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before, or as soon as possible after, the Levee.

By Order,

J. G. GREIG, MAJOR,

Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

MR. FRITH'S BENEFIT.

Last night the Bandmann Opera Company gave another performance of "Autumn Manoeuvres" at the Opera House, the occasion being one of a special character in that it was the benefit of Mr. Alfred Frith, who as Captain Withers of the Territorials is the life and soul of this piece. It need hardly be said that he had an immense reception last night and responded by being immensely funny.

To-night the Company will play "The Pink Lady" after which it says farewell to Bombay and leaves for Colombo on Wednesday morning.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

MR. MISTRY DENIES RECEIPT OF BRIBE.

"MANAGER'S INTEREST IN BANK."

CHAIRMAN GIVES EVIDENCE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar resumed further enquiry into the matter of the Credit Bank and recorded further evidence under Section 162 of the Companies' Act.

On the matter being called on, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for some of the directors and desired to know if Sir Bhalchandra was to be examined then.

The Advocate-General said he did not require Sir Bhalchandra then but he asked him to attend the following day ((to-day).

His Lordship then informed the Advocate-General that the solicitor for the directors had applied to him and obtained an order from him on Saturday for taking a photograph of a certain passage in the minute-book on the allegation that there had been some interpollation in the resolution after the directors had signed the resolutions. That was an allegation from the directors.

Mr. Mistry was then further examined by the Advocate-General.

In the balance-sheet of 31st December, 1912, you have put down the item debts due by directors or other officers of the Company as nil, that was false, was it not?—Not to my knowledge, I did not know it then.

You do know now?—Yes.

As a matter of fact, on 31st December, 1912 Rahim Joosub is indebted to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000?—Yes.

That appears in the bill register?—Yes.

That must have been examined by the auditors?—No, it was not.

His Lordship:—But it ought to have been?—Yes.

Now look at your certificate, it says you have examined the account with books, vouchers and securities?—Yes, it does.

His Lordship: I suppose this certificate at the end of the balance-sheet is not supposed to be strictly accurate?—It is usually formal; it is supposed to be strictly accurate.

His Lordship: But it is not?—As I have stated before, I checked it as far as possible

You must have checked the bills?—Yes I must have.

So that you know from the checking of the bills that Rahim Joosub was indebted to that extent?—As I have checked it, I must have known it.

Why did you not enter it in the balance-sheet?—It must have slipped out because we had to read thousands of bills.

His Lordship: I suppose you must have forgotten for the time being that Rahim Joosub was a director?—Yes, my Lord.

You admit it was your duty to enter it in the third particular in the balance-sheet?—Certainly.

And similarly it was your duty to enter Rahim Joosub as a debtor to the extent of Rs. 1,48,300 in the balance-sheet for half year ending 31st December 1911.

Your only excuse for not doing so was that you had so many bills to examine?—and besides the names in the bills were Rahim Joosub and Company, and M. C. Dharamsey.

You said it was your duty to enter him?—Yes, but there were two names, another reason is that I may have been misled by the bills being in the name of Rahim Joosub and Company and endorsed by M. C. Dharamsey.

Continuing witness said: I was not aware who Rahim Joosub's partners were in his Company. He had not heard if Rahim had a partner. Even assuming that Rahim had a partner he would still be indebted to the Bank. In any event it was my duty to enter him as a debtor. You may take it from me generally that the bills making up the Rs. 1,48,300 and Rs. 1,70,000 were many in number.

BANK'S POSITION IN JUNE, 1913.

On the 30th June, 1913, the Bank's book shows that by that date they had advanced Rs. 7,75,470 against 88,843 of its own shares?—Yes, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

And in that balance sheet of the item of Rs. 51,92,812-11-10 shown as deposits Rs. 9,05,000 are made up of bogus entries?—They are journal entries, in respect of which no cash passed.

This was independent of any paper transaction of a similar nature with the Specie Bank?—Yes.

Were there any bad or doubtful debts at this time?—There was a list of bad and doubtful debts before us when we prepared this balance-sheet.

They amounted to how much?—That I do not recollect.

A lakh or two or three or four lakhs?—I do not recollect.

You must be able to say that?—I have asked for the statement and I was told it was not available.

May have been 20 lakhs?—No, it cannot be.

May have been 10 lakhs?—I cannot recollect.

May have been 7, 5 or a lakh? It may be between one and two lakhs so far as I can now recollect.

The statement of bad and doubtful debts was made up every half year for you to see?—Yes.

Can you give us any rough idea as to what it was on the 31st December, 1910?—No, I cannot.

About half a lakh?—No, in 1910 there cannot be any bad debts as it was the commencement of the Bank's business.

When was it shown to you first?—On 30th June, 1912.

What was the amount then?—I can not recollect.

Every six months it went on increasing?—Yes.

Why did you not enter the two lakhs as bad and doubtful debts in the balance-sheet of June, 1913?—The statement showed all the necessary particulars the suit numbers where the parties were sued, what the securities were, what was realised of the securities, what steps were being taken to recover the debt and the manager gave oral explanations.

By securities you mean pro-notes?—A pro-note is one of the items of a security.

Was anything else shown?—Jewellery.

In most of the cases, there were pro-notes?—Yes.

When the suit numbers were shown, was the *Chatta* money mentioned?—No.

In many cases the debtors had become insolvents?—No.

Were they not?—But their effects were not finally disposed of.

His Lordship: That is to say there was an expectation of getting a dividend of a pice or two in a rupee?—Yes.

As an auditor do you regard the debt of an insolvent as a bad and doubtful debt?—The list was of bad and doubtful debt.

Why did you not show them as such?—The manager's remarks that he was taking steps to recover them and he also asked me not to write it off.

His Lordship: You agreed?—I was satisfied with the explanation given and because the accounts in the ledgers were not closed.

Did it fit in with your conscience of what you had as a conscience?—Yes; (later) but I have not understood your question.

Never mind that. Do you as an auditor regard a debt due by an insolvent as a good debt?—No; I do not.

Some of these debts were due by insolvents?—Yes, but they were not finally insolvents.

What do you mean by finally?—Their estates had not been finally administered.

They had been adjudicated?—Yes.

Are we to understand that when you audit a balance-sheet and where you find a debt due by an insolvent, you put it as good on the ground that his estate is not finally administered, Is that what you mean?—Yes, we rely on the manager.

Suppose the manager says he expects a dividend of one pice in a rupee?—But, My Lord, there was no other alternative.

Although very small or no dividend has been paid?—That may be according to circumstances.

COULD NEVER HAVE SHOWN PROFITS.

As a matter of fact, this Bank, if its balance-sheets were properly audited, would never have shown any profits, would it have?—No, My Lord, that is not correct. It had received interest.

His Lordship: Yes, but if you make a profit of Rs. 10,000 and at the same time you make a loss of one lakh, it is not profit?—No, My Lord, it is not.

His Lordship: Well then, you know the accounts now, what the Advocate-General asks is that the Bank could never have made a profit?—It may not have or its profit may have been largely reduced.

His Lordship: Or disappear altogether?—May be.

The last balance-sheet shows a profit of Rs. 63,371-11-5?—Yes.

His Lordship: I suppose the eleven annas and nine pies add to the dependability of your balance-sheets?

No answer.

If you had shown bad and doubtful debts as such, the Bank would have made a loss to the same extent or more?—Yes.

I suppose you now realise how dishonest your conduct was?

His Lordship: Do you expect an answer to that.

The Advocate-General: I do not know; there was a talk about conscience just now.

The witness: I can not give an answer to that.

His Lordship: You mean you were duped into signing these balance-sheets and certifying them as correct and that with your present knowledge you find you have deceived in putting your signature?—Yes, my lord.

His Lordship: On the false statement made by the manager?—And also the accountant and others.

What was the false statement?—False to their knowledge that they were recoverable though as you have just pointed out they were not recoverable.

You are not a child you know. You know quite well that these debts were running from practically the commencement of the Bank's business?—Yes.

Do you suggest to the Court that in view of that circumstance you were justified in taking any assurance from the manager that they were good debts?—Well, we rely on the manager.

May I take it then that you say that in spite of what you see with your own eyes that the debt is not paid for many years and the debtor had become insolvent, merely because the manager says that the monies will be recovered. You take his word—Yes, I do say that,. I want to explain. The auditorss have no authority over this. Unless the debts are written off and the accounts closed, we can not assume that they are bad debts.

Well you know the expression in the Companies' Act is not confined to bad debts?—Yes.

You know that doubtful debt has to be entered as such?—Yes.

Why did you not enter them as doubtful debts?—I depended upon the statement of Jaffer.

He told you they were not bad. Why did you not enter them as doubtful? If you have no explanation, say so at once?—They were not treated as bad and doubtful as both the expressions go together and so I have left the matter over.

But why not show them as doubtful?—I have already explained.

WAITED TILL DOUBTFUL BECAME BAD.

I can not understand your explanation?

His Lordship: He says there is one head only for bad and doubtful debts and he waited till doubtful became bad.

Is that it?—I waited till the accounts were finally closed.

(*Continued on Page 8.*)

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FENTON.—31st Oct., at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of Captain G. C. V. Fenton, R.E., of a daughter.

MILROY.—30th Oct., at Darjeeling, the wife of A. J. W. Milroy, India Forest Service, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CALVERT—CHALK.—On the 15th November, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, John T. Calvert, the L. P. Ry., to Eleanor, third daughter of Oliver Chalk, Esq.,

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 14th Oct., at the St. Geo's Hospital J. M. Armstrong, Driver G. I. P. Ry., aged 39 years and six months. Other papers please copy.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady" Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 19.

New Union Flour Mills, Statutory Meeting, 40 Churchgate Street, 3.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de la Ciotat, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m., Letters etc., for Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France at the same hour.

LECTURE.—On "The History of the Newspaper Press in Western India."—A lecture under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S. T.) 6 p.m. to-day by Mr. R. P. Karkaria.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3-30.
Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

FRIDAY, November 21.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 4.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45.
Broach City Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Huilo Ragtime," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 18, 1913.

"UNDER THE LASH."

We have no doubt that the important statement issued yesterday by Mr. Gokhale,—which appears in our telegraphic columns,—will evoke the widest sympathy and indignation in this country, for the man must be indeed callous who is not stirred by such a tale of wrong and oppression. It is difficult to speak with restraint at this juncture of the savage methods of which the Union authorities have proved themselves capable. These methods will shock the conscience of civilised humanity, and, if not forthwith stopped, will make the British government of Asiatic peoples a byword of reproach in the future history of the Empire. The struggle, however, to use Mr. Gokhale's terse words, is only at its beginning. Indians must, therefore, expect the gravity of the situation to be greatly accentuated as the Passive Resistance movement acquires strength and solidity with the long outlook of imprisonment, starvation and flogging which the Passive Resisters have to face. Mr. Gokhale's assurance that there is no lack of leaders to guide the movement is welcome. The same fate that has overtaken Mr. Gandhi is likely, of course, to be meted out to his successors, but there is every hope that with the removal of each leader there will be another to step into the breech. In this connection we would venture to advise our readers not to be misled by the Reuter telegram today which states, in effect, that the Johannesburg Indians are already cowed and discouraged by the turn things have taken and ask for a settlement. A settlement, of coursé, would be welcomed, but no settlement is possible which does not cut at the root of the causes which have led to the present situation, and we trust Mr. Gokhale's suggestion to send up emphatic protests, from every part of the country, to the Imperial Government through the Government of India, will be immediately given effect to. The Home Government, we imagine, can no longer afford to sit with folded hands and watch with unconcern the revival of "the worst horrors of slavery" being enacted in a part of the Empire. Its record, in the past, it must be admitted, has not been one to which it can point with pride. Lord Ampthill, a former officiating Viceroy, has strongly characterised it as a "record of bad faith and cowardice." Indeed, Lord Ampthill feels so keenly the impotence of His Majesty's Government to solve this "imperial question of the highest importance" that he not long ago wrote "it would seem that our genius for the government of an Empire has commenced its decline."

What is to be the result in India (asked his Lordship) if it should finally be proved that we cannot "protect" British subjects under the British Flag, that we are powerless to abide by the pledges of our Sovereign and our statesmen? Those who know about India will have no doubt about the consequences. And what if India—irritated, mortified and humiliated,—should become an unwilling and refractory partner in the great Imperial concern? Surely it would be the beginning of the end of the Empire.

So far as the Union Government is concerned, it is futile, at the present, to expect that any appeal addressed to them, that had not behind it, some threat of action, would be of any avail. But the people of this country have a right to demand of their own government that it shall do everything in its power to rescue their countrymen in South Africa from the oppression to which they are being subjected. There are two things that can be done, and should be done, at once. The first is to address the Secretary of State very strongly on the necessity for stopping all further orders for coal from Natal for the State railways in India. Indians here should at least be spared the atrocious thought that their taxes,—the monies that they contribute to the State,—are being utilised, indirectly, to support the owners of the mines who are so barbarously treating Indian labourers; and, it is due to them further, that the Government of India should be free to use, and should use, every means of retaliation that it possesses. In the second place, the Government of India can and should urge with emphasis upon the Imperial Government to warn the Union Government that unless these methods of barbarism cease the King's veto will be exercised, and the Immigration Act disallowed. There is still the power to do this. Under the South African constitution the King can disallow any law within a year of its having received the assent of the Governor-General. Hitherto His Majesty's ministers have refused to advise the Sovereign to use this power. But the situation has undergone a change of so startling and revolting a character, that, we believe the Imperial Government would have the moral support of the whole Empire if it were now to declare that, unless the abominable proceedings now taking place in Natal, are stopped, the King will be advised to disallow the Immigration law. It is the one effective weapon which the King's ministers can use, and we trust that its use will be pressed upon them by Lord Hardinge's government.

HOSTILE MOSLEM CAMPS.

The telegram to-day from Reuter in reference to the affairs of the London Branch of the Moslem League shows that Mr. Amir Ali's friends are making a desperate attempt to placate the Right Hon. gentleman, who is now apparently sulking, Achilles-like, in his lonely tent. But we fear it will be impossible now to run the London League with Mr. Amir Ali as President as a subordinate branch of the present institution in India, for both in principle and policy the differences between the two organisations are too acute to permit of the present gulf being safely bridged immediately. So far as we can judge, there is a preponderating body of opinion in India in favour of the Progressive Mahomedans as represented at present by Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali. Even in London, Mr. Amir Ali's own stronghold, the Progressives have succeeded wonderfully in winning over a large section of Moslem residents and British sympathisers to their side. This, to some extent, has alarmed the partisans of Mr. Amir Ali, hence the official snub from the India Office as evidenced by the uncompromising refusal of the interview asked for. But the Islamic Society, to a man, is with the Progressives, and in favour of what may be termed a forward policy in preference to the old one of moving along the line of least resistance, under the guidance of cautious and, it must be confessed, somewhat apathetic leaders who have had their day. At the same time, Mr. Amir Ali's position, influence and attainments are all factors to be reckoned with, and his services in the past have not been altogether negligible. But against him is the outstanding fact that by prosecuting a reactionary policy with regard to Indian affairs he has been deliberately trying to prevent national union in India which is the real aim of the All-India Moslem League. In some respects, however, the policy of the London Branch and the Central League is one. For instance, the idea of Islamic patriotism, which Mr. Mahomed Ali, the other day, emphasised as going beyond the limits of India, is also Mr. Amir Ali's, who, it may be remembered, has, on more than one recent occasion, vehemently condemned the Imperial policy of Britain as regards Mahomedan States. But it may be doubted whether, for the success of his mission, it was a wise thing for Mr. Mahomed Ali to attack the members of the Cabinet as he was reported to have done on the occasion of the Islamic Society's dinner. For it need hardly be pointed out to Indian Mahomedans that, if the League is to fulfil its purpose it should not scatter its energies over too wide a field, but concentrate its activities on Indian progress rather than sectarian advancement. And if the London Branch is to be useful, it should have a similar status to that of the British Congress Committee,—a sort of mouthpiece at headquarters. And to be an efficient mouthpiece it is, of course, necessary that the Branch should have a chairman who will have some weight with the India Office. There is no dearth of experienced Moslems in India who would be ready to proceed to England, and who would make admirable presidents who should be elected or nominated for a term of two or three years, as might be found convenient. The reconstruction of the London League on the lines proposed by the Aga Khan, who thinks it quite possible for the League to comprehend the various schools of Moslem political thought and all shades of opinion, provided the opinion of the majority prevail and furnish a common basis of action, would be a wise step.

We cannot think that Lord Crewe has been very well-advised in refusing to receive a hearing to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Wazir Hasan. It is difficult, in the first place, to find any justification for the statement that "it is certain that his action would be misunderstood by those of your co-religionists with whom you are not in accord, who claim, equally with you, to represent the political attitude and temper of the Mussulman community in India." Supposing Ministers were to adopt this principle in regard to deputations generally, it would mean that no body with a political object to serve could ever be heard. There is no reason why Indian politicians should be treated in this respect differently from those in England. Ministers constantly receive deputations from people representing all shades of political opinion, but the moment there is any question affecting Indians, it has to be put on a different basis, and all sorts of bogeys are raised, which exist only in the imagination of officials. If there are other Mahomedans, as we know there are, who do not see eye to eye with Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Wazir Ali, it would be open to them to ask Lord Crewe for an audience, and it would be open to Lord Crewe to receive them. For the Secretary of State to shut himself up in this way is to close the natural avenues through which he can best acquaint himself with the real state of public opinion in India. We have no confidence in the "many authoritative sources of intelligence open to him." That means the Civilian Permanent Secretary at the India Office and the Civilian Members of Council. If Lord Crewe thinks that he will obtain a full, fair and unprejudiced view of Mahomedan politics in this way he is gravely mistaken. The whole tone of his reply is thoroughly un-Liberal and savours of the stiff, uncompromising attitude of officialism. The hand is the hand of Lord Crewe but the voice is the voice of Sir William Holderness.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Government has initiated a policy in the Philippine islands, which will be watched with interest throughout the civilised world. The new Governor-General, the Hon'ble Mr Harrison, has announced the immediate introduction of measures calculated to rouse the national consciousness of the Filipinos and to secure their ultimate independence. With this object in view the natives have been given a majority in both houses of the Legislature, and the "Filipinization" of the island in other directions is proceeding apace. In the words of President Wilson's message, the Americans regard themselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step they take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence, and they hope to move towards that end as rapidly as the safety and permanent interests of the islands will permit.

It is less than fifteen years since the Philippines finally came into the possession of the United States. The first business of the Administration was to establish order in the land and set up a government suited to the conditions of the time. When some three years later peace was restored, the military administration was abolished and a civil government was established with ex-President Taft as the first Governor-General. The period that has elapsed, though short, has been most eventful in the history of the islands. The United States, taking an exalted view of their mission, set about instituting a modern system of government, and they can look back with legitimate pride on the record of a decade fruitful of lasting good. Side by side with the progress of the country on modern lines, the natural aspirations of the sons of the soil have received material recognition. The Americans declared that they hoped to make it possible for those "entering the lowest ranks to reach the highest, under a tenure based solely upon merit," and they have been as good as their word. But, if the past has been a record of steady progress, the future promises to be even brighter. At the banquet held in honour of the new Governor-General, he made a speech which deserves to be rescued from the comparative obscurity of local politics. Mr. Harrison said: "To every democrat, Government rests only upon the consent of the governed, and we do not maintain that self-government is the peculiar privilege of our nation, or that democratic institutions are the exclusive privilege of our race." These sentiments, while they mean so much to the Filipino, have a peculiar application to this country, and supply an effective answer to the cry, heard in season and out of season, that Western ideals and modes of Government are unsuited to India, and that the peculiar genius of the people necessitates methods of administration which the rest of the civilised world has altogether discarded. Whenever it has been found necessary to justify a departure from the principles which generally prevail at the present day, these so-called peculiarities of the Indian people are dragged in to throw dust in the eyes of the ignorant and the unsophisticated. Unfortunately, the world has never been clearly enlightened as to what it is precisely that differentiates the Indian in this respect from every other civilised being, and while that is the case it is legitimate to infer that this oft-repeated contention is merely a political device. It has been discredited often enough in the case of Indian by informed opinion, but we fear it will take a long time to die. It is instructive to note that in the case of the Filipinos, which is in many ways analogous, the theory is discarded by responsible American statesmen. The Governor-General was careful to point out that, so long as the Philippines remained under the tutelage of the United States, the Americans were responsible for their administration, and would demand recognition of their sovereign rights. But at the same time they would pursue their appointed task, and would await proof of the capacity for government of the natives of the soil. That capacity, as Mr. Harrison wisely observed, the Americans could not confer; the Filipino must acquire it for himself. And it cannot yet be said that he has reached a stage when he can do without the guidance and control of his foreign masters. But American statesmen have had the wisdom to perceive that "it is liberty alone which fits men for liberty," and have therefore decided not to wait until an ideal standard of perfection is attained by the people whose governance is entrusted to them. Whether the results prove satisfactory or not depends on a variety of considerations, but failure, if it comes, will not affect the soundness of the principle. Every momentous act of policy is attended with risks which cannot always be foreseen. As an instance in point may be mentioned the grant of self-government to the South African colonies. That measure was calculated to draw Briton and Boer together, and to result in the creation of a prosperous, contented and loyal South Africa. Recent events have shown how this newly-sprung unit of the Empire has impudently ignored the earnest representations of the Imperial Government, and by its brutal treatment of fellow-subjects of the common Empire embittered the relations between the Mother Country and her greatest dependency. No one need, therefore, be surprised if the experiment in the Philippines should happen to bear results not altogether foreseen. Its operation will be watched with the greatest interest in this country where arguments, identical with those which some Americans are urging against the new policy in the Philippines, have been and are being constantly employed to thwart the measures of broad-minded and far-seeing statesmen. But the cynic and the croaker cannot for long retard the advance of subject-races towards that goal of freedom and liberty to which their steps, halting and faltering at times, are steadily and persistently directed.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceregal Tour.

To-day will be the last day of His Excellency the Viceroy's stay in Mysore City. In the forenoon His Excellency will visit the new Technical Institute, while Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will inspect the Maharanee's College for women. The Maharanee's College is a unique institution and one of the foremost of its kind in this country. As its name signifies it is a state-maintained institution and was founded by the present Dowager Maharanee to impart education on modern lines to the females of the State. It prepares students up to the graduate's Degree of the Madras University and has already produced several lady graduates from among the orthodox and high-caste Hindu population of the State. It has done much to popularise female education in Mysore. Though the Lady Superintendent is a European, every care is taken to impart knowledge on strictly Hindu lines, both Sanskrit and religious education forming important items in the programme. During the afternoon the Viceroy will visit Kannambadi and see the waterworks in progress on the new reservoir there. His Excellency will leave Mysore City at night, arriving at Bangalore on Wednesday morning.

Illness of Mr. Bandmann.

We regret to learn that Mr. Maurice Bandmann, who, it will be remembered was only recently married, has been seriously ill and will not arrive with the new Company on Friday. Mr. Bandmann has been suffering from appendicitis and had to undergo an operation. This was successful and he is now convalescent and hopes to be able to leave the hospital in time to sail for India on the 19th instant.

Busy Theatrical Times.

The short season of the Bandmann Opera Company comes to an end to-night, but the Royal Opera House is not to be closed for long for on Saturday night it will re-open for the first night of Bandmann's "Londoners," the Company that is bringing to the East for the first time some of the topical "Revues" which are so much the rage in London now. "Step This Way," the Revue from the Pavilion Theatre, will be performed on Saturday at the Opera House but on Monday the Company will go over to the Excelsior Theatre,—the Opera House being booked for Maud Allan and the Cheerniavskys,—where two further performances will take place on the following Monday and Tuesday. It is not often that Bombay is favoured with two such attractions as these at the same time, but we have no doubt that there will be plenty of support for both. Booking in both cases is said to be brisk. We learn, by the way, that although the booking for the Allan Cherniavsky season has been very heavy there are still some quite good seats to be had for the latter part of the season.

Lord Elgin's Marriage.

It is not often that India hears of the marriage of one of its ex-Viceroy's, though many have left its shores young enough to marry again. Lord Elgin, who has just married the widow of a naval captain, was just fifty, when he left India, but that is nearly fifteen years ago, and he is now close to the alloted span. The first Lady Elgin, was a daughter of the sixth Earl of Southesk. She was married to Lord Elgin in 1876 and died in 1909. There are four daughters and six sons by this marriage, the youngest son having been born during Lord Elgin's viceroyalty.

Royal Matrimonial Troubles.

Prince and Princess William of Sweden, whose matrimonial troubles are the subject of a Reuter's telegram this morning, were travelling in India two years ago and visited both Bombay and Calcutta. Prince William, who bears the title of the Duke of Sudermania, is the second son of the present King of Sweden and was born in 1884. He is six years the senior of his wife the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna whom he married in 1908. The latter is the daughter of the Grand Duke Paul, brother of the Tsar Alexander III and uncle of the present Tsar, her mother having been Princess Alexandra of Greece, who died in 1891. The Grand Duke married a second time, morganatically, in 1902 the Comtesse de Hohenfelsen. Prince and Princess William have one child, a son who bears the title of Duke of Smaland and was born in 1909.

A Notable Convert to Islam.

Lord Headley, who has just been converted to Mahomedanism, is an Irish peer who sits in the House of Lords. As a military officer he went through the Franco-German war with General von Gobene's staff, the 8th Army Corps and the Carlist wars. Lord Headley is sixty-eight years of age.

What are Synods?

The Bishop of Bombay has an interesting letter in "The Indian Churchman" for November, just received, on the Synod question. The Bishop lays stress on the contention that a Synod is to be regarded or used as an ecclesiastical court. In brief, a Synod is described as an advisory body whose purpose is to give the Bishop the benefit of its considered opinions, and the whole essence of Synodical government, according to the Bishop, is government by consent, not by force of majority. The following passage from the Bishop's letter is of special interest to the members of the Anglican Church:—

The competence of the Synod of the Province of India and Ceylon to revise the Prayer-Book for India and Ceylon can scarcely be doubted by anyone who thinks that the Convocations of Canterbury and York together with the Parliament are competent to revise the Prayer-Book for England. But the gratuitous and misleading assumption appears to be made by your correspondent that the use of the revised Indian Prayer-Book would be made obligatory upon all congregations in India. If the Provincial Synod was guided by common-sense (not to say, guided by the Holy Spirit) it is most unlikely that it would pass any such Canon. I have always supposed that the English Prayer-Book with its accustomed ceremonies would be permitted to be used in all Churches where the Service was conducted in English and the Minister and congregation desired it. A good instance of a similar regulation exists in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. That Church has a Communion Service of which it is very proud which follows the order of the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. But it allows the alternative use of the Service of Holy Communion in the present English Prayer-Book, and Churches where there are large congregations of English visitors in the summer months often avail themselves of this permission.

British Shipping and Foreign Subsidised Ships.

In view of the approaching expiration of the terms of the Japanese shipping subsidies a protest is again being made by the British India Steam Navigation Company and other British companies against the renewal of the subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose vessels are permitted to engage in the coastal trade of India and Ceylon, while British ships are denied the opportunity of competing with them in the coastal trade of Japan. This protest is being backed up indirectly by the owners of unsubsidised Japanese lines. They maintain that, in view of the growing activity of the unsubsidised lines all subsidies should be abolished, and that as there is already quite an adequate number of unsubsidised vessels in the short-distance lines the continuance of the subsidies would only impede the development of the lines that receive them. The owners of all the British shipping companies that participate in the Indian coastal trade are asking the Government to make further representations to the Japanese Government to admit British ships to the coastal trade of Japan, and, failing this, to impose on subsidised Japanese ships engaged in the coastal trade of India and Ceylon restrictions similar to those to which British ships are subject in regard to the coastal trade of Japan.

"WORST HORRORS OF SLAVERY."

OPPRESSION OF INDIANS IN NATAL.

STATEMENT BY MR. GOKHALE.

APPEAL FOR PROTESTS FROM EVERY PLACE.

BOYCOTT OF S. A. COAL.

STRUGGLE ONLY AT ITS BEGINNING.

The latest news from South Africa states that Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Gandhi's fellow worker, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while Mr. Polak has been remanded without bail. A mass meeting of Indians has been held at Johannesburg to express dismay at the position and urging the release of the leaders for the purpose of negotiating a settlement.

Mr. Gokhale has issued a statement describing the treatment of the strikers in Natal as recalling "the worst horrors of the days of slavery," urging that no time should be lost in sending up protests from every place, through the Viceroy, to the Imperial Government. Mr. Gokhale also urges that all India with one voice should call upon the Secretary of State to withdraw forthwith the permission to railway companies to use South African coal. He adds that the struggle is only at its beginning and there is no need to despair.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Mr. Gokhale has issued the following communication to the press:—

The telegrams received from the Indian Association of Natal during the last three days which will appear in most papers to-day tell their own tale.

The news which they contain recalls in some respects the worst horrors of the days of slavery. It is England's pride that she took the lead in abolishing slavery and that under her flag slavery cannot exist. Are not our countrymen, the subjects of His Majesty residing in South Africa, entitled to the protection of the flag, as the Natal Indian Association so pathetically asks? I have no doubt that the Government of India will use every endeavour to move the Imperial authorities to exert their utmost pressure on the Government of South Africa, so that an immediate halt may be called to these barbarous proceedings.

But we have our duty too in the matter, and that is to lose no time in giving expression, definite and pointed, to the profound indignation with which we are thrilling to send up emphatic protests from every place, great or small, through His Excellency the Viceroy to the Imperial Government, against what is going on in South Africa.

IMPORT OF S. A. COAL.

Further, all India must now with one voice urge the Secretary of State to withdraw forthwith the permision which he granted only last year to railway companies in India to use South African coal. The mines on which these horrible cruelties are being perpetrated on Indian strikers are coal mines, and any coal coming from them now into India will come wetted with the blood drawn from the lashed backs of our hapless countrymen.

Inquiries are being adressed to me from different parts of the country if the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi and other passive resisters and the possible coercion of the strikers by imprisonment, starvation and flogging will mean the end of the struggle. I wish to state most emphatically that it will mean no such thing.

STRUGGLE ONLY AT ITS BEGINNING.

The struggle is only at its beginning. The passive resisters were all avowedly out for being imprisoned, and it was part of their plan of campaign that they should be so imprisoned.

Even if the Government succeeds in breaking the spirit of the strikers and driving them back to work under the lash, the families of all ordinary passive resisters who are in gaol or who may be sent to goal hereafter, (and their number is already several hundred) have to be supported till the struggle concludes one way or the other.

There need be no fear that there will be no leaders available now for guiding the movement. Several leading members of the Natal Indian Association of Durban and the British Indian Association of Johannesburg and European co-workers of Mr. Gandhi like Mr. West, now editor of "Indian Opinion," are deliberately keeping themselves within the limits of the law, so as to be able to raise funds locally, administer relief to the families of passive resisters and keep up a vigorous and systematic agitation in South Africa itself, in England and in India and they will receive the intructions necessary from time to time from Mr. Gandhi even though he is in gaol.

NO NEED TO BE DISCOURAGED.

There is no need for us therefore to be discouraged in any way by the turn events have taken and we must proceed straight on without looking to the right or the left with the work of collecting funds, and doing our duty in other ways by those who have come forwad to risk their all for the honour of our Motherland.

MR. GANDHI'S FELLOW-WORKER SENTENCED.

MR. POLAK REFUSED BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.

Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Gandhi's fellow-worker, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Polak has been remanded without bail.

Over a hundred police from the Rand have already been drafted into the districts near Natal and others are being held in readiness.

MASS MEETING AT JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 17.

At a mass meeting of Indians, here, a resolution was passed expressing their deep sense of despair and dismay at the growing seriousness of the position owing to the arrest of the leaders, and calling on Government to release them for the purpose of negotiating a settlement.

SATARA SYMPATHY MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, Nov. 17.

The citizens of Satara assembled on Sunday evening at Arthur Hall in sympathy with the South African Indian grievances, under the presidentship of Mr. Karandikar, pleader, Agashe. He explained the situation fully. Rao Bahadur Pathak proposed and Mr. Mutalik, pleader, seconded, in appropriate terms the resolution expressing just indignation at the methods recklessly adopted by the Union Government towards tht faithful subjects of the British Crown, in disregard of the obligations imposed upon the factors of the British Empire, India having substantially contributed to the rise of Colonies as well as the mother country. The resolution further urges the Government to take steps to secure to Indians the elementary rights of British citizenship.

Another resolution expressed gratitude for the selflessness with which Europeans and non-Indians helped on the movement of Passive Resistance.

Another resolution related to the appointment of a committee for collecting subscriptions.

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Karandikar observed that the present occasion was in a manner similar to the one when all India, official and non-official, sympathized with the Turkish sufferers in the recent Balkan war and rendered substantial assistance in money, even officials subscribing. The present further was a matter in which justice was all on the side of the heroic Indians fighting to retrieve British honour and vindicate the supremacy of British suzerainty. On this occasion too he hoped the official Indian would show consistency not only by subscribing but giving all their weight and moral support. Mr. Karandikar further on behalf of himself and Mrs. Karandikar gave a contribution of Rs. 100

HOUSE TO HOUSE COLLECTION IN MYSORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Nov. 17.

At a meeting of the Mysore Students' Literary Union last evening, it was resolved among other things to organise a house-to-house collection of one rupee per earning member in aid of the suffering Indians whose treatment in South Africa was very painful, humiliating and depressing, the entire collection to be sent to Mr. Gokhale for despatch to Durban.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKES.

THE TROUBLE EXTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 17.

The Indian harbour, railway and corporation employees have joined the strike. They have been partly replaced by whites but the work of the port is hampered. The scavenging service is suspended. The situation has hitherto been quite orderly. The Indians declare they have struck under compulsion of pickets who are leading the passive resisters.

DACCA MAN SHOT DEAD.

DACCA, Nov. 17.

Basantakumar Bhattacharya, a probationer on a steamer company, was shot dead last night a few steps east of the Cross Road at Banglabazar. The deceased is reported to have undergone one year's imprisonment in the Bighati Dacoity Case. He was about 25 years old and the son of a respectable Pundit of Dhancora in the Dacca District.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In response to the requests of numerous readers we have decided to open the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" for the receipt of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Indian Passive Resisters in South Africa. There is no need for us to detail again the merits of the struggle in which the Indians in South Africa are now engaged. Their fight is a fight for the barest recognition of their rights as British citizens, for their right to enjoy the ordinary decencies and privileges of civilisation as a legally domiciled community in a country flying the British flag, and for the honour of their womenkind. The struggle cannot be maintained without the financial help of their countrymen and countrywomen in India, and to those the appeal is made to come forward with such help as each can afford. The smallest contribution will be received and duly acknowledged in our columns, and the total amounts will be forwarded each week to the Hon. Secretaries of the Central Fund for dispatch to South Africa. We need hardly point out how strongly the need for help from this country is increased by the latest news as to the atrocious methods adopted by the Colonial Government to try and crush the movement.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

We publish below the first list of subscriptions received in this office yesterday:—

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.		
The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (First Subscription)	500	0	0
The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah (First Subscription)	250	0	0
The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad (First Subscription)	200	0	0
Mr. B. J. Desai	200	0	0
Dr R. Row	200	0	0
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	200	0	0
Mr. S. R. Bomanji (First Subscription)	200	0	0
The Deccan Stores Co.	101	0	0
Mr. S. G. Velinkar	100	0	0
Mr. W. A. Chambers	100	0	0
H. C. C.	100	0	0
Mr. B. J. Wadia	100	0	0
F. A. V.	100	0	0
Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee	50	0	0
Mr. J. Hajeebhoy	50	0	0
Mr. V. F. Taraporewala (Rs. 50 a month already subscribed)	50	0	0
Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Rs. 500 already subscribed)	50	0	0
Mr. M. A. A. Khan	30	0	0
Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji	30	0	0
Mr. A. H. Wadia	30	0	0
Mr. J. H. Vakil	30	0	0
Mrs. Sorab C. Hormusjee	25	0	0
A Parsi	25	0	0
Mr. A. M. Masani	15	0	0
Mrs. Gokhale	15	0	0
S. R. Phanse	5	0	0
Collected in "Bombay Chronicle" Office (first list).	300	0	0

Total..... Rs. 3,055

INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE.

FRENCH OFFICER ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A French officer, Captain Larguier, attached to the French Ministry of War, has been arrested at Geneva on a charge of espionage on behalf of France, to the detriment of Switzerland, Italy and Germany. The affair is connected with the recent arrest of a man named Menozzi, at Rome, and an Italian cavalry sergeant, who are alleged to have been acting on behalf of an international espionage bureau, with its headquarters at Geneva.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.'S MANAGER.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

Mr. Altman, the Manager of the Canadian Pacific Company's branch, has been released on bail of six thousand sterling.

Mr. Altman, an American citizen was arrested at Vienna on October 18th last, on a charge of facilitating the emigration of Austrain recruits, before the latter had served their period in the army.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Montague Hughes Crackenthorpe.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT.

CONTINUANCE OF LONDON BRANCH URGED.

LONDON MOSLEMS AND MR. AMIR ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A meeting of Indian Moslems in Great Britain passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the London Branch, but subordinate to the parent All India League, asking Mr. Amir Ali to remain president on this basis, and inviting the Branch to call a meeting of Indian Moslems to devise means of increasing the membership.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARIES.

PERSIAN NAVIGATION RIGHTS UNAFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Nov. 17.

The Persian Government has informed the British and Russian Legations that it has decided to ratify forthwith the frontier agreement reached in Constantinople by the Turkish and Persian delegates, on the understanding that as the Southern boundary will henceforth follow the left bank of the Shatt-el-Arab, the Persian navigation rights on the river will not be affected. The Government also expresses the hope that Persian interests at the Zohab will be safeguarded.

It is understood that the former proviso is unnecessary as free navigation is secured by the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29th, 1912.

SWEDISH GENDARMES FOR PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Eight hundred Swedish gendarmes have left Shiraz to undertake the work of policing the road to Bushire.

A MATRIMONIAL RIFT.

PRINCESS MARIE LEAVES PRINCE WILLIAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 17.

It is semi-officially announced that Princess Marie, formerly Grand-Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia, is now in Paris, and has declared her intention of not returning to her husband, Prince William. Efforts to induce her to reconsider her decision have been unavailing. The newspapers state that Prince William is starting on a hunting expedition in Africa.

EX-VICEROY'S ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The engagement is announced between Lord Elgin, ex-Viceroy of India, and the widow of Captain Ogilvy, R.N., daughter of Commander Sherbrooke of Oxton Hall, Notts, and formerly of the Royal Navy.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

U. S. A. MARKING TIME.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The United States has decided to wait a few days to see the effect of foreign pressure on President Huerta before taking any decisive step.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR RESIGNS.

Senor Aldape, Minister of the Interior, who has been urging President Huerta to yield to the United States, has resigned.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The Convocation of the Allahabad University took place to-day. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, presided and delivered the Convocation address during the course of which he reviewed the operations of the University for the past year. He also referred to the establishment of the faculty of commerce and deplored the abolition of the faculty of engineering and non extension of the help to Thomason College, Roorkee. He announced that Government had given its approval to the establishment of university chairs in economics and modern history and expressed its willingness to establish a third chair for three years. The address concluded with an earnest appeal for higher studies and research in Universities.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. on Monday with the outward mails of the 7th instant.

The Malwa left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

ULSTER SETTLEMENT.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

"TIMES" FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

"The Times" states that within the next few days Government will communicate to Mr. Bonar Law proposals dealing with Ulster.

"The Times" forecasts that these will consist of the exclusion of Ulster for a definite term of years without any option at the conclusion of that time, also an additional burden of taxation on English taxpayers to compensate Nationalist Ireland for the temporary loss of the wealth of Ulster.

"COWARDLY, BLOODTHIRSTY" GOVERNMENT.

MR. LARKINS TIRADE AT MANCHESTER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Larkin was given a tremendous reception at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, yesterday, thousands being unable to obtain admission.

He denied that he had threatened a general strike in England, and repudiated the idea of dictating to those wiseacres, the English trade union leaders. It was for his audience to do that. He appealed to them not to handle goods from Dublin.

The speech was largely a tirade of abuse against what he described as the cowardly, bloodthirsty Liberal Government.

VICEROY'S BISON SHOOT.

PARTY RETURN TO MYSORE.

Viceroy's Camp KARAPUR, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy went out bison shooting yesterday with his Highness and Mr. Campbell but unfortunately failed to locate a herd, most of the bison having been driven out of Mysore territory owing to the extent of the Kneddan operations.

A party of eight rines including Mr. Wood, Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Johnston and others motored out about fifteen miles to where the tiger-drive took place last Thursday, when they had failed to move the tiger. This time the drive was successful and within half an hour of its commencement, a tiger sprang out and went at top speed between Mr. Woods and Colonel Johnston's machaus. Both shot together and dropped the tiger. He turned out to be a fine male measuring about 9 feet 4 inches.

The Keddah operations continue daily, sixty-five wild elephants have been roped and tied to trees in a large space cleared in the jungle, a truly wonderful sight.

Their Excellencies leave camp to-night and return to Mysore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Major Ferguson Davie, 54th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry.

Major A. P. Stuart, 104th Rifles, is permitted to retire from the 8th December, 1913.

Capt. Foley, Quartermaster, 2nd Battation Chesnire Regiment is permitted to retire from the service.

On return from leave, Lieut.-Colonel Dealy, R.E., is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Abbottabad.

Captain Stack, R.E., is posted to the Lahore Division.

Captain Hobday, 41st Dogras, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Hogan, No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Quetta Division.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. Kemp, 12th Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut. Dennis, 59th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

CONSTANTINE'S JUBILEE.

CATHOLIC FESTIVITIES AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

During the past week Dr. Kenealy and Father Pascal Deeley, preached a course of sermons in the Allahabad Catholic Cathedral, which were largely attended and appreciated. Festivities in connection with the Constantine Jubilee and the inauguration of the Catholic Association ended yesterday when the Archbishop of Simla officiated at the Corpus Christie procession and delivered an eloquent sermon on the peace of Constantine. In the evening the Catholic Association was "At Home" to a large number of guests, delegates, and visitors from all parts of the Clergy House.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

The Ottoman Consul-General has received a telegram from H. H. the Grand Vizir stating that the pilgrims are now returning from the Hejaz in good health.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

GREAT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

POLITICAL IMPORT EMPHASISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A French squadron of sixteen vessels will be at the Piraeus on the 30th instant, where it will meet the British fleet. The French papers emphasise the political importance of this naval demonstration, showing the strength and closeness of the entente cordiale.

M. Baudin, Minister of Marine, in an interview with the "Matin", said the moment was propitious for displaying the French flag in the Eastern Mediterranean, where France enjoyed faithful friendships which had borne the test of time. The recent visit of the French fleet to Egypt was a fresh mark of Franco-British friendship. The courteous and spontaneous welcome by the British and Greek colonies had produced the happiest impression on the French officers and crew.

RACING NOTES.

UNSOUND CUP CANDIDATES.

Since the last notes were written news is to hand that several considered to be in the running for the Viceroy's Cup at X'mas time in Calcutta are unsound. One always feels inclined to accept rumours of such misfortunes with a certain amount of reserve, but that Brogue is reported to be going Home for stud purposes seems to bear out her trouble. She is said to have gone so badly in the leg that she will never race again, and has not been taken to Calcutta by the special train which took Robinson's and Fergusson's horses from Poona. Another of Mr. Goculdass's in Primrose Morn has been unfortunate in that she arrived at Howrah with fever. Obviously not as drastic a complaint it is nevertheless serious at such a time as this with only a month or so left before the King-Emperor's Cup. She has not started yet in the country, and it will probably be impossible to get her ready now with this set back. Brogue on the other hand accomplished the object for which her owner bought her from Mr. Guistam last year, as she dead-heated with May Fowl in the long distance race; the stable getting on at nice odds.

Unwelcome news is also to hand about the cup favourite, Beckmesser. Nothing very definite has been made known with regard to him, but it is significant that he had to be thrown out of work in Poona. It looks very much as though the injury he then sustained was more serious than his connections thought, and we can only hope the report is exaggerated. Kurnell is yet another, and though he has never done anything worthy of mention in this country since Tom Scott brought him out with Gunboat and Saxonite, and sold them to H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala, his Australian form was such as to merit one keeping an eye on him. A mile appears to be to his liking, so, if he is really under serious suspicion, this further clears the way in the King-Emperor's Cup for Kempion.

The two Ceylon horses belonging to Mr. De Soyza in Harper's charge have arrived in Calcutta, Metalnac and Volsloane. They are fit and well, but not generally considered class enough for our "classes." Quite useful, however, should they be if reasonably treated in handicaps, the latter a huge animal who should get a distance and the former a breedy one already having shown some very fair form.

From now onwards a great deal of interest and importance is attached to the track work, which will be carefully watched as soon as the Lucknow Army Cup meeting is over—which is on this week.

HOCKEY.

95TH INFANTRY (1) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

There was a hard-fought game on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and 95th Infantry, stationed at Santa Cruz, on the former's ground. Only one goal was scored, and this by the Military team in the first half, they being distinctly lucky to win as their net had many very narrow shaves.

For the winners Simpson was very good at inside right, got through in the second moiety but was pulled up for off-side. His centre and left wing were smart and the centre half took the ball wonderfully well on the run considering how bumpy the ground was. There was quite a good understanding between the players as a whole with plenty of dash, and the custodian did them very well.

For the Gymkhana, Barrett, whose knee seems to have recovered, was at centre again but missed several good chances in the opposing circle. Osborne Smith is back again and at inside right got off smartly and lost no time. Tranchell at right wing again centred usefully but Moir at the opposite touch line did not have much of the ball. Hoemskirk and Quinn were at back, defending well with Rigby and Kilby at half; Lees again holding the whistle instead of playing. Continual changes in the team do not allow of the players getting to know each other's play well and there was rather too much individualism.

Changing over a goal to the bad, the Gymkhana had much the better of exchanges, Barrett early missing twice when well placed. Osborne Smith very nearly equalised, but his shot went just outside off the goal-keeper and from the ensuing corner he again narrowly missed. Several more corners were forced and again Barrett might reasonably have scored. Unable to do so, the Gymkhana consequently lost as follows:—

95TH INFANTRY ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

The refereeing was an improvement on the last time, but still too lenient with regard to "sticks" and especially when the ball was not stopped dead.

SENSATIONAL ACCIDENT IN DOCKS.

KASARA RAMS STEEL BRIDGE.

ENTRANCE BLOCKED BY DEBRIS.

SHIP'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

An accident remarkable in two ways and most sensational in its effects hapened at the entrance gates to Prince's and Victoria Docks early this forenoon when the s.s. Kasara of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and commanded by Captain Minnett, crashed into the pivot steel bridge which forms a viaduct between the two docks and without damage to herself cut through the north portion buckling the rest in an almost inconceivable manner.

The Kasara, which is about 4,000 tons in burthen, returned from her usual run to the Persian Gulf on Saturday and was about to enter the Docks yesterday at about 10 a.m. when the accident occurred.

The steel gate is worked on a turntable and still remained closed so that the vehicular traffic might pass until the last moment. When the Kasara had approached slowly until about 50 yards from the gates is was expected that she would slow, up, but those persons on the jetties noticed to their surprise that she held on her course and that a collision was inevitable. She came on steadily and struck the steel bridge with her nose straight on buckling it severely but rebounding with the impetus of the impact added to the resilience of the resisting structure. After the rebound the Kasara hesitated momentarily under the shock and once again rammed the bridge so that the sixty foot span on the north entrance was cut through and sagged downwards and the remainder of the structure was twisted out of shape. The Kasara came to a stop close to the inner tidal gates which fortunately she did not reach as they are hollow and would have afforded less resistance. When the bows of the steamer were examined it was found that her paint had been scarcely damaged, which is perhaps more explicable a circumstance than it may seem. Part of the steel sides and timber flooring of the bridge fell into the Dock entrance and the authorities on seeing the steamer, unharmed set about clearing up the damage as soon as possible.

CLEARING THE ENTRANCE.

The Kasara was backed out into the stream where she anchored until she might enter after the channel had been cleared. First of all Port Trust diving barge No. 96 which is fitted with salvage appliances was brought up and started lifting those pieces of the bridge which had already collapsed. This was a tedious operation but was carried out in an expeditions manner, but the difficulty was only half solved as there still remained long jagged pieces of steel, twisted about in fantastic shapes as if they had been made of wax, protruding part of the way across the middle jetty and blocking all entrance to the Docks by the north gate, which is generally used. The difficulty could not be temporarily solved by opening the bridge and using the south gate as the turn-table has been damaged and the wrench on the superstructure has no doubt thrown its machinery out of gear. In addition to this fact, the impact of the collision has rendered the south span of the bridge to assume a snake like curve in the middle.

A more drastic remedy had to be found and an engineer with several assistants at once got to work with an oxy-acetylene blow-pipe cutter, and within a short period was able to remove a portion of steel plates weighing about ten tons. The blow pipe penetrates through the steel as if the latter were paper and a large crowd watched with interest the showers of sparks which rose as the steel dissolved before the intense pressure of the jet of flame. To most the interest of the operation waned according as the smell of acetylene gas from the generating cylinder affected the sense of smell of the onlookers, but many of the more inquisitive allowed their justifiable eagerness to take precedence over the effects on their palates—papable according to the expressions the faces wore. The work of removing the fallen and falling pieces was carried out by the Port Trust barge which lifted them and towed them out of the entrance channel as they fell. At about 6-30 p.m. a large piece of the constructional steel dived head foremost into the Dock with great effect to the obvious enjoyment of the younger members of the population present. The work of clearing the debris went on until a late hour. last night. The bridge, which roughly measures about 140 feet in all, is balanced on the turn-table on the mid-channel jetty and was composed of quarter-inch mild steel plates rivetted to cantilevess top and bottom formed of five seven-sixteenth inch plates each welded together. There is little doubt that a new bridge entirely will be necessary, as although the accidents only effects one portion, the whole structure is past reasonable repair.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS.

Owing to the extreme strictness which prevails in the rules of the Bombay Port Trust, who do not consider it necessary in any way to inform the public through the medium of the press when any accident of this sort takes place, and owing to the disinclination of the British India Steam Navigation Company's servant to make any official or unofficial statement until after an official enquiry has been made it was most difficult to obtain any news whatsoever as to the cause of the accident. When fifty yards away preparations were being made to get out the steadying ropes, and the order to "stop her" was given for some strange reason about which, we have been given by a gentleman in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company, to understand, there has not yet been any explanation given by those on board at the time, the order was not carried out, and it has been most reasonably suggested that the telegraph from the bridge jammed at a critical moment For this, however, we could find no denial or confirmation although it seems the only explanation of the occurrence. The explanation of the result of the smash can be more reasonably understood. The steel bridge would at present be contracted and being made of mild steel would have a certain amount of resilience. Meeting the span of tensile steel the hardened bows of the boat which have practically no breadth were made to recoil on the first impact, but the second contact of the sharp-nose broke through the buckled plates. Had the Kasara struck the tidal gates, which are hollow and are built to resist the strain of water on the inside, she would undoubtedly have broken them apart and the accident might have been much more serions, but the engines were reversed in time. The accident did not incur any loss of life nor was anyone injured.

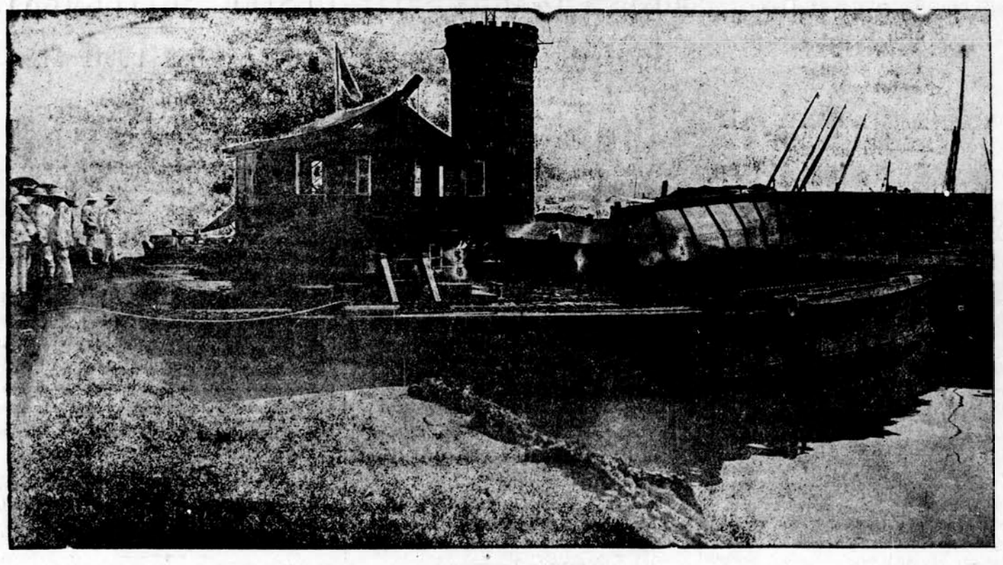

Photo by Brown and Shepherd. *"Chronicle" Press.*

SMASH AT BOMBAY DOCK GATES.

The photo shows the bridge in the background buckled up by the impact of the bows of s. s. Kasara yesterday morning when she was entering the Docks.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTION RULES FOR CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVE.

The following is the report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding amendment of the rules for the election of members to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2147 dated the 10th July, 1913, to report on the letter from the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, No. 710, dated the 25th June, 1913, enquiring whether the last elections to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay brought to light any points in which the election rules need amendment, beg to recommend that Government may be informed that so far as the procedure of electing the Corporation's representative on the Council is concerned, the Corporation do not consider any alterations to be necessary.

With reference to Corporation Resolution (By this Resolution the Committee were asked to report on a proposal to request Government to amend the election rules so as to allow the Corporation to be represented on the Legislative Council by at least two members, and to deem the President of the Corporation to be an "ex-officio" member of the Legislative Council during the tenure of his Office.) No. 2148, dated the 10th July, 1913, the Committee beg to recommend that the Corporation should take this opportunity of requesting Government to alter the Regulations so as to grant the Corporation the privilege to return an additional member to the Council. The Corporation will remember that when the question of the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and connected questions were referred to the Corporation by Government, the Corporation requested that in view of the proposed enlargement of the local Legislative Council the Corporation's representation should be proportionately increased. Whilst this request has not been complied with, the Calcutta Corporation have been given the right to elect an additional representative on the Bengal Legislative Council, and the Committee see no reason why the same concession should not be extended to the Bombay Corporation.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, added the following:—

This being a representation of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay on the Legislative Council, I am strongly of opinion that the gentleman elected by the Corporation should be a member of the Corporation at the date of the election and should cease to be an additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay if he ceases to be a Member of the Corporation. If an outsider is at all considered to be a more suitable candidate than any one of the 72 Members of the Corporation, which is, I submit, a serious reflection upon the Corporation as a Public Body, the first step the Corporation should take is to get him a seat in their body and then elect him as an Additional Member.

The principle of appointing an outsider is to be strongly deprecated as it evidently lowers the Corporation as a body in the estimation of the General Public and of Government also. The Calcutta Corporation may have allowed a wrong thing to be done. Is it desirable and necessary that the Corporation of the "Urbs Prima in Indis" should indiscreetly follow suit? If an outsider does not wish to be or cannot become a Member of the Corporation or ceases to be a Member for any reason, he should not at all aspire or the Corporation should not at all elect him for a seat on the Legislative Council as a Representative of the Corporation. The very fundamental principle of representation of a particular Body is, I submit, thereby broken, and it is not wise and proper for the Corporation to be privy to such an objectionable violation of principle. For the good name and prestige of the Corporation such an unreasonable step should always be avoided. Different Public Bodies and Associations and the Mahomedan Community have been given the right of election from their Bodies or the Community only, and why should the Corporation act differently? To reach the goal of the Legislative Council as a representative of the Corporation he must first be an intergral part of them, and I hope Government will be pleased to consider this important point before they give sanction to any of the suggestions to be made by the Corporation as proposed by the Committee. The ways of Providence are we know inscrutable but I find those of the Corporation to be so off and on.

I agree with the Committee that in view of the proposed enlargement of the local Legislative Council the Corporation's representation should be increased to at least two of their Members, but beg to add that the President for the year should "ex-officio" be one of them.

The following is Dr. T. B. Nariman's note:—

The Corporation is asked by Government to report whether the last elections to the Legislative Council brought to light any points in which the election rules need amendment. Instead of answering that question frankly the Corporation simply says that so far as that body is concerned no alteration or amendment is necessary but would request Government to grant this body the favour of sending an additional representative.

We all know the vagaries of election campaigns. Sometimes a candidate who is considered a very deserving one, and who has served in the Legislative Council to the satisfaction of both the Government and the Public finds himself in the awkward position of being thrown out at that election and is either defeated if he persists in the fight or has to withdraw from it. In such cases very often Government would come to his help and he is nominated by Government.

I would therefore allow Government to reserve certain seats for such deserving candidates or representatives of some of the communities instead of giving the Corporation the right of sending an additional representative.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's note is as follows:—

I think the rule governing the qualification of the Corporation's representative (This rule runs as follows:—"2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who—(*a*) is at the date of the election a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or (*b*) has served at least for three years as a member of that Corporation shall be eligible for election. Provided that the President is satisfied that such person is willing to stand for election,) should be amended and it should be laid down that only sitting members of that body will be eligible for election and if elected will be entitled to retain their seat on the Legislative Council only so long as they remain members of the Corporation. This rule applies to the Corporation's elected representatives on the Board of the Improvement Trust and there appears to me no reason why it should not be made applicable to the Corporation's representatives on the Legislative Council.

Mr. J. Baptista agreed with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

BREACHES IN SOUTH INDIA.

PROPOSED VISIT BY THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BANGALORE, Nov. 17.

It is understood that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will stay over in Bangalore from Wednesday till Sunday of this week, the Viceroy going on from Kolar to the Southern districts if the railway can arrange for a small special to the parts affected by the recent breaches.

On Thursday afternoon His Excellency will honour Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of Mysore, by a visit to his residence, "Balla Brooie," on the High Ground for tea.

THE BALMES BLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERMUDA, Nov. 17.

The Pannonia and Balmes have arrived here. The fire on the Balmes has been extinguished.

COLLISON IN THE FORT.

TRACTION TRAIN DAMAGES TRAM-CAR.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Yesterday forenoon an accident, which was fortunately unattended by any dangerous consequences, took place between the St. Andrew's Scottish Presbyterian Church and the Great Western Hotel in Apollo Street, Bombay, whereby the tramway and other vehicular traffic was seriously impeded for over half an hour.

A motor traction engine belonging to Messrs. Fowler and Company, was drawing three trailer wagons loaded with cotton, and was proceeding from the Cotton Green to the Docks. While passing outwards to avoid the porch of the hotel, which encroaches upon the road almost up to the north going tramway track, the tractor crossed the lines and was followed by the first trailer wagon on to the track when Tram-car No. 127 which was following in the same direction bound for Prince's Dock dashed into the heavy and slowly moving wagon with such force that the whole of the front covering and large electric lamp on the motorman's platform were carried away and buckled up, leaving the works at the front of the car exposed. The driver of the car was not hurt, however, and the passengers experienced nothing more fearful than the inconvenience of a severe bump.

CLEARING THE THROUGHFARE.

After some delay the engine and tractor were got clear of the lines and the damaged car was taken on by a following tram which pushed it to the next siding in Custom's House Road. In clearing the lines, the three trailer wagons had to be uncoupled, and as the road slopes downwards to the kerbstone at this part the heaviness of the loads tended to send the detached wagons down the slight gradient. A Tramway Company's break-down gang in charge of an European official was hastily despatched from the Colaba Headquarters and arrived on the scene soon after the mishap. Notwithstanding this, before the wagons had been coupled and dragged into line to enable them to proceed in safety, owing to the narrowness of the road in this old-fashioned quarter of Bombay, several tram-cars had been held up, and the large bullock-cart traffic which continually passes over this thoroughfare added considerably to the chaos of the situation by endeavouring to proceed, each on his journey, by taking any form of outlet in total disregard of the rules of the road. The police, however, soon arrived and a number of sepoys controlled the too eager *katarawallahs* and restrained the inquisitiveness of a large number of pedestrian spectators. At about 11-15 a.m., the motor train was able to continue its journey and the damaged car, which had been reversed on a tramway siding coupling the up and down lines, was taken back to the Colaba sheds in tow of tram-car No. 18. The breakdown cars, whose crew had not found it necessary to use any of their emergency tools, returned to Headquarters a few minutes later and the car service was continued along the route with as much expedition as possible.

There is no doubt that at this juncture the road is dangerously narrow for a double line service of cars as well as other traffic, and pedestrians walking outside the hotel porch have narrow escapes from being run over by north-going tram-cars daily.

MANUAL LABOUR.

To the vulgar mind all labour seems undignified, but the nation of manual labour is seculiarly abhorrent. Happily, for the world, the artists have never been the victims of this strange delusion. To see a great sculptor or a great painter at his work is to see manual labour under glorified conditions. A surgical operation is the triumph of dexterity. In an age which becomes year by year more dependent on mechanical skill, it is well to remember that "a gentleman's first characteristic is that fineness of structure of the body which renders it capable of the most delicate sensation."—G. W. E. Russell, in the "Manchester Guardian."

BOREGAON COLLISION.

GUARD BEZONJI'S APPEAL.

SENTENCE REDUCED TO THIRTEEN DAYS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, 17.

The sentence on Guard Beyonji in connection with the Boregaon Railway Disater has been reduced to that already undergone.

The above telegram refers to the trial of Guard Bejonji in connection with the collision between a passenger and a goods train near the distant signal of Boregaon Station on the G. I. P. Railway very close to Akola. The Assistant Station Master Boregaon was prosecuted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Inspector of Block Signal Instrument was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Guard Bezonji of the goods train to 18 months. The Assistant Station Master appealed to the Session Judge at Akoia, but the sentence was conformed. Guard Bezonji, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants appealed against his conviction on two charges, *viz* for not having his brakevan lamps burning and for not having placed detonators on the rails to protect his goods train as required by the G. I. P. Railway Rules. The Session Judge of Akola quashed the conviction in regard to the brakevan lamps but conpounded the sentences in regard to the detonator. The Amalgamated Society lodged a second appeal in the Judical Commissioner's Court at Nagpur. Mr. Justice Mittra heard the appeal with the result as above stated.

DETAILS OF THE HEARING.

The following paragraph from the "Railway Times" of the 15th instant which furnishes the details of the hearing of the appeal on the 12th idem.

"The Second appeal lodged by Guard Bezonji, in the Boregaon collision case, against his conviction and sentence of 9 months' imprisonment, was heard by one of the judges of the Judical Commissione'r Court in Nagpur. Mr. Murzban appeared for Bezonji, on behalf of the Amalgamated Society, and argued the case as already announced in these columns. Mr. Dick appeared for the Crown, he being the Government barrister in Nagpur. On the 12th idem last Mr. Dick replied to Mr. Muzban's arguments, in the course of which he argued that, although Mr. Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, had given evidence in the Magistrate's Court that what Bezonji did was sufficient under the circumstances of the case on the night in question, viz., he left only one detonator to protect his train, and on, seeing the outer sigal lowered for his train, he did not leave the other detonators according to General Rule 86 read with Rule 9 of the G. I. P. Railway Working Instructions,—that Mr. Barton's application of these Rules cannot be considered as binding upon the Court, as the said General rule lays down that the Guard must place three detonators and not one. Therefore, Mr. Dick argued, even if Guard Bezonji had succeeded in proving that he did place one detonator, he was *technically* guilty of not having fully carried out the provisions of the General Rule 86 read with Rule 9, and therefore, in any event Bezonji is guilty of an offence under Section 101 of the Railway Act. Both sides having finished their arguments, the learned Judge, Mr. Mittra, has reserved the judgment which he will deliver later on, in writing, as on a previous occasion, he intimated that the points involved in the second appeal are very important and must therefore receive very careful attention of the Appellate Court. The learned Judge thanked counsel for both sides for giving their best assistance in the course of their arguments." Out of the 18th months' imprisonment to which Guard Bezonji was sentenced he had already undergone 13 days.

BANK MANAGER ADJUDICATED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, Mr. Mehta applied on behalf of one Bhugmanj Sunderji that Vithaldass Dharamsey and Tricumrai Dalpatram Mehta a director of the Credit Bank Limited, be adjudged insolvents. He mentioned that out of a sum of Rs. 15,000 due to his client, only Rs. 1,000 was paid. The rest though demanded, were unpaid. There were other creditors also and the total liabilities amounted to nearly Rs. 1,00,0000. His Lordship adjudicated the persons abovenamed insolvents. Solicitors:—Messrs Motichand and Devidas.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

17 BROKERS DECLARED DEFAULTERS

No fresh development in the financial situation had taken place yesterday except that in the Share Market names of 17 brokers, 7 Parsis and 10 Hindus, were posted on the notice board as defaulters. It was, however, stated that some of these seventeen were yet willing to settle and their names will be subsequently removed from this list.

A director of the Credit Bank was adjudicated insolvent yesterday along with another man and it is experted that to-morrow when the Insolvency Court sits, some more persons will be adjudicated.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

Is it then that until it became beyond doubt that they were bad?—Until they are finally settled.

The correct mode of incorporated accountants' audit is this then—because they see bad and doubtful debts under one head they wait till a doubtful debt becomes quite bad and then show it?—No, the directors must resolve to write it off. We can never show bad or doubtful debts unless we are told that the directors had approved of the fact hat it is a bad debt and resolved to write it off.

It comes to this that you never show a doubtful debt in any auditing you do?—No, I have shown it in many offices, where they are treated as such by the authorities concerned.

But you never show them where they are never so treated although you are satisfied that they are such?—No, I was satisfied with the explanation.

His Lordship: Whose, Jaffers?—And the accountant too.

You were satisfied with either Jaffer's or the accountant's statement that the debts were not bad or doubtful?—Yes.

You just said within five minutes that you were satisfied that the debts were doubtful, is that statement false?—As it appears in the list, I admitted. It was not false.

His Lordship—On the list they say the debts are bad and doubtful and orally they say they are not and you accept their oral statement, is that so?—Yes.

You knew from the record that many of them were bad or to say the least of them they were doubtful?—The record is that statement, it was not so in the ledger account.

You told us that some of the debtors were insovents, so you knew that they were either bad or to say the least to it they were doubtful?—Yes.

ALLEGATION OF BRIBE REFUTED.

Were you paid anything by Jaffer for making these false statements in the balance-sheets?—No, nothing.

His Lordship: The Rs. 250?—Yes, that was my fee.

Nothing beyond the Rs. 250?—No, nothing.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Do you keep any Banking account?—Yes, I do.

How man?—One only.

With what Bank?—With the Credit Bank.

Any other?—I had one with the Specie Bank.

When was the account with the Credit Bank closed?—It was a current account upto the last day.

His Lordship—Have you lost anything?—Yes, my Lord Rs. 7,000.

His Lordship—Your own money?—Yes.

His Lordship—All that is lost?—Yes my Lord, that is my misfortune.

That is a mere flea to bite you— No, I am not such a rich man, Mr. Advocate-General, that it is a flea bite.

Why did you leave the Rs. 7,000 there, you were their auditor?—I was ignorant upto the last date, I know nothing about it. I believed that they were all sound. I believed the management to be sound, I beileved the Board of Directors to be sound, they were all respectable men and I kept account with them.

What is your account with the Specie Bank?—I have kept a few rupees there.

What was the largest sum you kept there?—Rs. 10, 11, 12 or 15 thousand.

Now it is only a few thousand rupees?—Yes.

Due to inside knowledge or what? Why is it as small?

Mr. Weldon—This question is not relevant, my Lord.

Had you an account with the National Bank?—No never.

The Advocate-General—You were paid Rs. 4,000 by Jaffer every six months?

His Lordship—What for false audit?

The Advocate-General: Yes, and he paid that in the Credit Bank.

His Lordship—Is it true that you received Rs. 4,000 from Jaffer every six months?—Nothing of the sort, my Lord.

Mr. Rice was your co-auditor throughout?—Yes.

Did he take as much interest in this audidit as you?—Certainly; we were working together.

Worked as hard?—Yes, we worked together very hard.

I suppose he will be able to give as much information as you do?—Yes, if you ask him all about it.

What property have you got?—One only, situated at Club Road, Byculla.

His Lordship—Are we concerned with all this?

The Advocate-General—We are hoping to make it the property of the Bank.

His Lordship:—Does a misfeasence summons apply to an auditor?

The Advocate-General—Oh Yes, it does.

What is the worth of that property?—I had purchased it for Rs. 30,000.

From your income made as auditor?—I am also a teacher and am the principal of "Accountants' Institution," I have made a fortune in that.

His Lordship:—Are you teaching your pupils to audit in this same fashion as you do here?

The witness made no answer.

The Court here rose for lunch and the Advocate-General asked the witnesses to produce his Bank pass-books during the interval.

HISTORY OF THE RS. 7,000.

On the Court re-assembling after lunch, Mr. Mistry was further examined by the Advocate-General, to whom he handed the pass-book of the Credit Bank only.

You recollect the Peoples' Bank failing?—Yes.

That was about 19th or 20th September?—Yes.

And after it failed, there was a run on the Credit Bank?

The witness first answered "Yes" and then stated in a minute "not to my knowledge."

Owing to the length of the report the remainder of yesterday's proceedings will be published to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GRACE EDITH HEMINGWAY v. WILMOT HARRISON.

After the evidence and arguments of counsel were finished, Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment on Monday. His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff and declared that the sum of Rs. 10,000, deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, formed part of the deceased's estate. He held that the defendant had not acquired a beneficial interest in the deposit, as the transfer to him was not duly completed under the Transfer of Property Act. His Lordship ordered the costs of the plaintiff to come out of the fund, the defendant having to bear his own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Pestonji, Ruswin Kola and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Little and Co.

EX-PARTE DECREE SETASIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

SHAVALAL LALLUBHAI BANKER, A FIRM v. S. B. TORN.

This was a motion for an order to set aside an *exparte* decree for Rs. 7,203 made against the defendant.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Dasai appeared for the plaintiff to shew cause.

The defendant applied to have the decree set aside on the ground that he was never served with the summons. In his affidavit, he stated that he was a resident of Paris and carried on the business of a pearl broker at Bombay, where he stayed for a considerable period at a time, before returning to his native place for a holiday. After his last visit to Paris, he returned to Bombay on the 24th October last, when he was informed that the plaintiff had obtained a decree against him on the 9th September, 1913. As he had not been served with the writ of summons in the suit, he caused enquiries to be made through his Attorneys, when he learnt that, under an order of the High Court, a duplicate writ of summons had been sent by the Prothonotary by registered post to him at the address, "c/o Messrs. T. J. Javeri and Co., 54 Rue Lafayette, Paris," and in due course the Postal acknowledgment was returned with the signature of the Head of the Delivery Office endorsed thereon.

WRIT NOT RECEIVED.

The defendant asserted that the registered packet was never delivered to or received by him or by anyone authorised to receive it on his behalf, nor was the acknowledgment signed by him or anyone authorised to sign it for him. At the time the registered packet was alleged to have been deli- Paris, but in London. On his return to Paris, he was informed by some friends of his there that an Indian gentleman doing business at 54, Rue Lafayette had told them that a registered letter addressed to him (the defendant) had been delivered at the farmer's office, but that, as he was not T. J. Javeri and Co., he had refused to accept it and returned it the postman. Defendant did not know of any such firm as T. J. Javeri and Co., at 54, Rue Lafayette, though he was acquainted with a firm of that name doing business in Marwadi Bazaar, Bombay, who had also an office in Paris carried on under the name of Tullockchand and Co., at 1, Rue Rosimi.

Defendant believed he had a good defence to the suit and asked that the decree might be set aside.

PLAINTIFF'S VERSION.

The plaintiff in reply said that, before the suit was filed, there was considerable correspondence between themselves and the attorneys of the defendant, who was doing pearl business on his own account and not as a broker. In the course of that correspondence, distinct intimation was given to the defendant that a suit would be filed against him, if he did not pay up the amount of damages suffered by the plaintiff on account of the breach of contract committed by him.

The defendant's attorneys, on being written to by the plaintiff, refused to accept service for him in the absence of instructions from their client, who had left Bombay for Europe. They also replied that they had no authority from their client to give his address, but that he was expected to return to Bombay in September 1913.

On ascertaining defndant's whereabouts at Paris, a duplicate writ of summons sent of his address at 54, Rue Layayette, on 1st May, 1913. If the packet remained undelivered to the defendant, it would have been returned to the office of the Prothonotary. According to the practice prevailing in France, the acknowledgment signed by the Head of the delivery office shows that the packet was delivered to the defendant on the 17th May 1913. The defendant must have been aware of the institution of the suit long before the 24th October, because, his attorneys wrote to the plaintiff's attorneys on 18th October, requesting them to give them the full title of the suit, as they were instructed by the defendant to do so. Besides, after the decree was passed, one Bholabhai Mohunlal informed the plaintiff that he had written to the defendant at Paris informing him of the decree made against him.

On leaving Bombay, defendant had arranged as plaintiff is informed, with one Tullockchand Javerchand to sell the latter's jewellery in Paris on commission. Tullockchand carried on the business in Paris in the name of T. J. Javeri and Co., the lease for the premises at 54, Rue Lafayette having been taken in their name. The defendant also carried on business there as commission agent pursuant to the arrangement with Tullockchand.

THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

The plaintiff submitted, that, even if the writ of summons was not served on the defendant, he was barred by the Law of limitation from making this application, as more than 30 days had elapsed within which he ought to have appled. The plaintiff further said that defendant had no defence to the suit, and his only object was to delay the matter and stay execution of the decree against him.

His Lordship after hearing counsel, ordered the suit to be restored, making costs costs in the cause—and refusing the plaintiff's counsel's application to order defendant to bring the decretal amount into Court.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

GUNNY MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AHMEDBHOY HABIBHOY v. JAITHABHAI RAGHOWJI.

In this suit the plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendant Rs. 3,043-13-6, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, for certain charges paid by the plaintiff owing to defendant's failure to take delivery of certain bales of Hessians within the stipulated period.

By a contract made on the 17th May 1911, the defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiff 1,500 bales of Hessians, delivery of which was to be given and taken before the 25th May 1911. The plaintiff says that it was provided by the contract that, if the said bales were not taken delivery of on the date mentioned, the defendant should be liable to pay to the plaintiff interest on the price of the goods at the rate of 12 annas per hundred per month for the period of one month from the date of the contract, but should not be liable to pay godown rent or insurance premiums for that period.

Though the plaintiff was ready and willing to give delivery, the defendant failed to take any of the bales on the 25th May 1911 or to take delivery of all the bales within the period of one month from the date of the contract. In all, up to the 24th of August, the defendant took delivery of 1,423 bales only, and failed to take up 77 bales. After giving notice to the defendant, these bales were sold on the defendant's account at a loss of Rs. 199-14-0, which loss the defendant is bound to make good.

On 6th June 1911, the defendant took over from the plaintiff policies of Insurance on his godowns which the defendant got transferred in his name. He, therefore, became liable to pay praemia on the policy from the 6th June 1911, up to the 10th March 1912, till which date the plaintiff had paid the premia, amounting to Rs. 386-11-6.

Though by the contract entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, it was stipulated that only interest was payable and not godown rent and insurance, yet, the plaintiff contends, the defendant became liable to pay for these latter also, because he had failed to take delivery within the prescribed period.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION.

The defendant does not admit the correctness of the terms of the contract as set out by the plaintiff. He says that far from the plaintiff being ready to deliver the 1,500 bales contracted to be sold, he had not in his possession at any time up to the 25th May 1911, or even up to the 10th August, 1911, undamaged bales of the quantity and quality agreed upon. The defendant asserts that he was at all times ready and willing to take delivery of and pay for the said bales, but the plaintiff did not deliver a single bale either on or before the 25th May. The defendant however, waived this breach of contract on the part of the plaintiff and accepted 1,423 bales, delivered by small instalments, up to the 7th August. Even these were obtained with the greatest difficulty and the remaining 77 were not delivered at all. This breach of contract has caused to the defendant damage to the extent of Rs. 1,200. He has also overpaid the plaintiff Rs. 335-9-0 for the price of the said bales. Both these sums the defendant counter-claims. After the 7th August, no delivery was made at all. In the correspondence which passed, the plaintiff, with a view to cloak either his inability or his unwillingness to deliver, repeatedly called upon the defendant to take delivery, yet whenever the defendant's men went to take delivery, they were either given no delivery at all or else were given delivery of only a few bales.

A CLAIM ADMITTED.

The defendant admits taking over from the plaintiff two protection notes for Rs. 50,000, in respect of which a sum of Rs. 56-8-0 is due from him to the plaintiff. Apart from this, no other sum, either for godown rent or insurance praemia can be claimed by the plaintiff from him. The defendant further denies that plaintiff had on the 10th August 77 undamaged bales, as alleged, by him in his possession or that he sold them on account of the defendant. The defendant by his letter of the 11th August called upon the plaintiff to produce for his inspection the 77 bales, but the plaintiff ignored that letter. The defendant, therefore, says that nothing is due from him to the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors or the plaintiff: Nadirshaw and Darashaw: Solicitors for the defendant: Captain and Vaidya.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

SENTENCE ENHANCED BY HIGH COURT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

LAXMAN TUKARAM AND ORS. KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference made by Mr. B. A. Brendon District Magistrate of Satara under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, with a recommendation that the sentences passed on all the accused by Mr. G. A. Advant, Second Class Magistrate of Satara, should be enhanced as the sentences imposed on the accused were quite inadequate.

In this case the accused were charged by the complainant with having beaten her with sticks on the 13th of May last, and voluntarily caused her grievous hurt and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 325 I. P. C. read with section 109. They were found guilty by the Magistrate, and the first accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default rigorous imprisonment for 25 days. The second and third accused were sentenced each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 days' and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 in default to undergo further imprisonment for 10 days.

A QUARREL AND ITS SEQUAL.

The facts of the case are these:—The first accused is the husband of the complanant, the second accused is his friend and the third accused is his brother. The first accused is said to be in love with Java, the wife of the third accused. A quarrel took place between the complainant and Java on the morning of the day of the offence. After the quarrel in the morning, the complanant went to her field to direct the water to the crops as her husband was ill. Her husband's brother, the third accused, was working on the moat. In the afternoon the first accused came in the field with the second accused partly with the help of his stick and partly being lifted by the latter. On coming to the complainant the second accused took the young child from her arms and the first accused began to beat her with his stick. She then ran off to a distance but the second accused ran after her caught her "lugda" and hand and brought her to the first accused who again went on striking her with his stick. The accused No. 3 in the meanwhile came there and he too struck her with a stone on the head. She then fell down and became senseless. Her parents came there, and she was then lifted to the village "chavdi" and then to the dissary where she was treated till 12th June. The case was reported to the police who sent up the case for trial to the second class Magistrate.

A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

All the accused denied having committed any offence at all and pleaded not guilty. The accused No. 1 deposed that it was on a provocation given him by the complainant that he threw his stick towards her, that she trumbled over it and got a wound below the knee. She then struck herself with clods of earth and caused herself wounds on her head. As to the provocation given him he said that when he came to the field he found his wife with a paramour who on his arrival ran off. The accused No. 2 deposed that he was grazing his sheep, when he found that the accused No. 1 and the complainant were quarrelling. He went there and scolded the accused No. 1 for his act and returned to his sheep. The accused No. 3 deposed that he was driving his moat, and he did not know anything.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments, enhanced the sentence of all the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Ramdat Desai appeared on behalf of all the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 46.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & anr. Patell & Ez. Mehta & D. Mansukhlal J. H. & Co. Payne & Co. Matubhai J. & M. J. A. Valles Daphtary F. & D. Dikshit & Pur. J. O. 7-11-13 Part Heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assist. Commrs. Report.

882-08—Captain & Vaidya The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bombay Furdunji Ardesher Cursetji Furdunji & ors. Unwalla P. & P. Matre J. & M. Sham M. & H.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai Shunker K. and G. For further Hearing Matu Bhai J. and M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatvale Kanga & S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

9-12—Matu J. and Mr. Aga Mahomed Hoosein Shustry and anr. v Haji Miheralli Haje Kabanbhai Canji and anr. Dikshit and Pur.

628-13—Amin and Desai Bhogilal Amratlal a firm v Rama Teckchand and ors.

670-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Virji Hunraj and Co., a firm v Marwadi Tataram Goculchand.

761-13—Jamsetji R. and D. Sunderdas Vassanji v Chaturbhuj Callianji a firm Bhimji and Co.,

765-13—Wadia G. and Co., Madangopal Chandratun a firm v Ghasilal Hanmantram and ors. Jehangir M. and S.

803-13—Malar H. M. and R. Ramgopal Baldevdas v Dwarkadas Gumaniram and anr.

851-13—Dubash and Co., Manaji Coorji v Rage Sharke Abdul Haji Sajan.

867-13—Mulla and Mulla Fatmabai and anr. v Ahmed Jamal M. B. Chothia.

868-13—Bhai K. and Gir Rabatbai widow v Gordhandas Govindji.

881-13—Rustomji and Co., K. Harkishan Lal and Co., a firm v F. C. Rustomji.

918-13—Payne and Co., Vinayeck Nanabhai Mooran and anr v Wasadev Moraba Dhigh and Co., and ors. Z. M. and M. Judack and S.

928-13—B Chothia Dada Abdulla and Co, a firm v Miya Bapumiya Shaifmiya.

944-13—Bhunji and Co., Gokuldas Dossa a firm v Lalji Vassanji.

951-13—Mehta and Dol Sa Kisabao a firm v Fatmabai.

978-13—Captain and V. Nanchand Sadaji and ors. v Ranaji Premaji a firm Shamrad M. and H.

986-13—Sham M. and H. Esufalli Lukmanji v Kadarbhoy Essaji Vigri.

987-13—Vachha and Co., Nadirsha Hormasji Bainboat and anr. v Memoji Abdulla Haji Noormahomed and anr.

9932-13—Payne and Co., The Credit Bank of India Ltd., v Ahmed Haji Nimji Edgelow G. and W.

Undepended New Long Causes.

739-13—Raghavayu N. and Co., Rukhminibai widow v Rai Bahadur Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya and ors.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.

Long Causes.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V. Part heard 4-11-13.

748-13—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pestonji R. K. and C., Part Heard 1-11-13.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdullally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Matrimonial Suit.

762-13—Payne and Co., James George Wilkinson v Consuello Hermione Wilkinson and anr. F. P. Pavri. Maneck Lal and T. (Part Heard.)

Long Causes.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunaji Bhasker Dhuru and ors. v. Rajballi Karimbux and ors Smetham B & Co.

S. C. Ct. 113-4660-13—Motichand and D. Khimji Dhirao v. Krishnarao Sitram Dumeta Ragavaya N & Co., For postponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W and Co., Sham Rao M. and Hfl

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co a firm v Salimabai widow and ors. D. J. Mantri Jamsetji R. and D. Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v Laxuman Jahiram and ors. Shamrao M. and H. G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Cooverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M. and H. Mistri Tricam Luxumon v Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur & Co Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm v The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah & S Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anr v Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v Khimji Dhamji Manecklal and T.

O. S. 157-12—Judah & S Jehangir G & B Sunhabai Widow and ors. v Solomon David Pezarkar & ors Shamrao M & H Patel & Ez.

736-13—Patell and E. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehanjir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw & D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bhimji and Co., Jehangir M. and S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr Patell and Ez. Mirza M and M.

904-13—Jam R. & D. A. Abdoolally Bros. a firm v. Mahomedally Rajabally & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

O. S. 791-13—Kanga and S. Hassonally Moledina v B. N. Lang and others Raghanaya N. and Co.

109-13—Motichand and D. Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Bavaji Pestonji R. K. and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D. Sakinabai and ors. v. Noorbhoy Abdulhussein and ors. Payne and Co.

125-of—Nanu H. and Co., Mulji Maridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little and Co., Nanu H. and Co.,

Before the Protonotary in his office.
For investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 19-13—In person Mahadev Bapu alias Mahadev Ramchandra Sha Govindji Vironi Wadia G. and Co.,

24-13—In person Dewoobai widow v Tarabai widow and anr. Mulji and Tha.

THEPT OF SILVERWARE.

EUROPEANS VICTIMISED.

A report was made to the police yesterday by a European, Mr. R. Reid living at Mayo House, Cooperage, that silverware and clothing valued at Rs. 217 were stolen from his room on Sunday night; and another European, Major Browne, residing at No. 7 Queens Road, reports that silverware of the value of Rs. 525 was stolen from his drawing room on Saturday afternoon.

The police are enquiring into the matter.

LADY WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Lady Willingdon after touring with His Excellency the Governor in the Southern Maharatta country, returned to Bombay yesterday morning at 6 o'clock by the Up Madras Mail.

She travelled from Bijapur in the special saloon which was attached to the train and was accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A.-D.-C.

Her Excellency motored to Government House.

A POST-GLACIAL LAKE.

DISCOVERY AT TYNEMOUTH.

The discovery of a very large post-glacial lake at the mouth of the Tyne has been made by Mr. S. Rennie Hazelhurst, and it was described on Oct. 25, at the opening meeting of the Northumberland Coast Club.

The lake stands 100ft. above sea level and extends over an area roughly one mile square. Possibly it goes further, but borings will be necessary to prove this. It is interesting also to suppose that it would extend further south (*i.e.*, over what is now river) as it existed before the Tyne. One of the most interesting features in the section exposed—partly by Nature's forces and partly by the scarping of the bank for quay extension—is the series of peculiar concretions and stalactitic infiltrations found, in the sands and clays. Many good specimens of vegetable remains were found by Mr. Hazelhurst *in situ* about 20ft. below the surface. The series of loams, clays, and gravels begin about 85ft. above the sea level, and these are 25ft. thick at the deeest part. Mr. Hazelhurst showed also the amount of aerial and aqueous denudation and erosion which has occurred since the survey of 1866.

Many of these post-glacial lakes have been described, but none of such an extent, and certainly not one which stands 100ft. sheer above a river.

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

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DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

FURTHER OPINION.

MR. R. WHATELY.

Mr. R. Whately, Superintending Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, says: The extension of Colaba Station and the laying out of the new Station Yard with the Rebuilding and new Alignment of the Wodehouse Bridge would affect any fresh projects, in that part of Bombay. To carry out the extension of the Station Building, an area of 2½ acres has been taken up on the South-East of the existing Station. It is proposed that the Station Yard and Sidings should be remodelled by the inclusion of most of the existing G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Cotton Yards, after the removal of this trade to Sewree Reclamation. The Rebuilding of the Wodehouse Bridge entails the Reclamation of the portion of the foreshore from a point slightly North of the Wodehouse Bridge to Cuffe Parade in order to accommodate the road owing to its present location becoming part of the new Yard. As regards the Electrification and Quadrupling of the line, the former affects the district between Bandra and Grant Road and the latter between Borivli and Grant Road, but almost all the land required for this purpose has been acquired. There is under consideration a short link connecting the B. B. and C. I. Railway Main Line at Mahim with the Port Trust Siding at Wadala; this link is necessary owing to the removal of the Cotton Trade to Sewree and to the Port Trust Scheme for Sorting Sidings at Wadala, an independent line is necessary in order to avoid delays which would occur at a Junction with the Harbour Branch. The proposed line will run parallel to the G. I. P. Railway Link and through the area being laid out by the City Improvement Trust North of the Junction between the Harbour Branch and the G. I. P. Link to Mahim. The B. B. and C. I. Railway is well served by Road Communication at the more important Goods Stations Carnac Bridge and Grant Road, though the space inside those Station Yards is much too small for the Traffic to be dealt with. At Colaba Station the approach by the Colaba Causeway is very confined leading to Congestion at the approach to the Station.

MR. C. J. PEERBHOY.

Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy says: It would be desirable to shift the Elphinstone College and its hostels from their present buildings to new buildings which might be erected for the purpose in the Suburbs on any suitable site between Bandora and Andheri. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the work of the Elphinstone College cannot be satisfactorily carried on in the midst of the noise created by the traffic on Esplanade Road and by the Electric Tram Cars. Moreover, there is no further space in the present building to meet the growing future requirements of the institution. If the provision of a large playground is considered to be an essential part of a College equipped on modern lines, it is impossible to supply such playground except by removing the College to the Suburbs. I may also point out that the hostels which are attached at present to the Elphinstone College are with the exception of The Telang-wing, so situated as to render them unfit for habitation by the College students. The transfer of the College to the Suburbs might provide for the students healthy residential quarters considered in our days to be an indispensable adjunct of College life. The site thus selected in the Suburbs for the location of the Elphinstone College might also be utilized for institutions like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and even the University might be shifted to the same locality, thus realising the ideal alike pointed at by the Curzon University Commission and by the Dacca University Commission, of a University with a number of affiliated institutions all centered in one spot. The buildings at present occupied by the Elphinstone College and other buildings of a similar nature will thus be left available for meeting the future demands of Government for more space for their own institutions. Thus there will be more room for the increasing needs of the Secretariat, the Record Office, the High Court and so on. In view of the desirbaility of such a step it is greatly to be regretted that Government should have only recently undertaken to erect new institutions like the Science College and the Science Library, as well as the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the site of the Elphinstone College play-ground.

SIR J. VARJIVANDAS.

Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas says: I do not think that any other area in the vicinity of the city could more suited to relieve the town of its congested situation with its increasing rents for the accommodation of all classes of people than the large area lying between Dadar and Mahim called the Mahim Woods. This vast plot should be mapped out for the purpose of providing residential quarters. If this proposal is adopted and the woods cleared, I am of opinion that there will come forth purchasers to purchase plots to build the houses suitable to general requirements. Naturally the Eastern part, the price for which would be cheaper, will be acquired to build cheap dwelling-houses which would provide for the lower class of people, and the other part as well as that near the sea will provide for sites for the buildings of the well-to-do and the wealthy people. The scheme of clearing the Mahim Woods should be taken in hand and the distribution of plots should not be on sectional basis, *i.e.*, not in favour of one particular class or classes. It is a well-known fact that at present the middle classes are in greater want of suitable dwellings at reasonable rates in the suburban locality, than either the poor or the wealthy. It is expected that the poor people will find suitable quarters for them in the town as the number of middle class people no in the town will be reduced. When therefore the woods are cleared it is quite natural that the well-to-do people will try to occupy that place. Again, it is always found that the labouring classes prefer to stay in the vicinity of the factories or other places of their employment, so I do not think that they would prefer to occupy the place that could be allotted to them in the Mahim Woods. It is however most essential and more suitable if poor-houses on the model of those built by the Improvement Trust are built in E, F and G Wards, for these localities are both convenient and suitable to the social and religious purposes of the poor owing to the proximity of the places usually visited by them. I may here suggest that mill-owners also should be induced to build chawls for their employees near the factories.

MR. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES.

Mr. Philpot-Brookes, Engineer-in-Charge, Salsette Building sites, says: The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme when completed should provide the necessary sites for Government Institutions. I see no reasons why Public Institutions in which Government are interested in such as the Appendages to the University and its Colleges, etc., should not be situated around the large proposed Park in the Mahim Scheme. This site when the Main Thoroughfares are constructed will become easy of access. It would be quiet and away from the noise of the City and open to the prevailing breeze for the greater part of the year. The Improvement Trust Schemes for opening up the north-east portion of the Island of Bombay and the Mahim Scheme ought to meet the increasing demands for the residential quarters for the different grades of Society.

I am of opinion that the future method of transport will be by Motor Buses rather than by Electric trams. This has proved to be the case in the City of London, and the many other large cities. In fact in London, Electric trams (as will be seen from the dividend paid last year) cannot compete with the Motor Buses, and I should not be at all surprised if in the near future they are taken off the road altogether. If it is accepted that Motor Buses will supersede the Electric trams it will then not be necessary to construct the Main Roads 150 feet wide, a 100 feet road would suffice. This alone being a great saving. The trackless tram no doubt has a great future before it, but it is only economical for opening up out-lying Districts where a 10 minutes service would suffice. If a more frequent service is required, I believe, I am right in stating that it would be more economical to lay down a proper track. It is absolutely essential that before it will be possible to develop the northern portion of the Island of Bombay or the Island of Salsette, that a quick and sufficient service of Local Trains must be provided for. The most economical method of making this possible is by electrifying the B. B. and C. I. Railway as far as Borivli or at least Andheri, and the G. I. P. Railway as far as Thana. I have not the slightest doubt that the whole solution of the high rent question would be a good service of quick trains, for instance a 15 minutes service from Andheri completing the journey between Andheri and Churchgate within the half hour.

MAIN THOROUGHFARES.

The three new proposed Main Thoroughfares which are shown on the Improvement Trust Schemes and the Municipal Scheme for Mahim running north and south should be constructed as soon as possible. Until wide Main Roads are constructed so as to permit quick traffic, the northern portion of the Island of Bombay will not develop. I am certain that if there was a good Main Thoroughfare right through Bombay to the Bandra Causeway, it would greatly facilitate the development of Salsette. I have heard many persons who own motor cars, say that if there was a good Main Road through Mahim they would reside at Andheri.

I should say that it was not possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established Institutions such as the Secretariat, High Court, the University Buildings and the College.

I consider that it is essential that to allow for the absolutely needful extension of the Institutions and for providing a suitable site for a ned residence for the Governor of Bombay and his staff, bungalows for Government Officers, St. George's Hospital, suitable sites for the accommodation of the wealthy classes, open spaces, and for a sea front worthy of the City of Bombay, that recourse must be had to reclamation.

I should most strongly recommend reclamation by a single scheme of considerable size. Such a scheme would be most economical.

HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton says: Looking at the matter from the University point of view the following considerations appear to me to be fundamental. One of the great defects of our University system is a want of corporate University, life and association. To remedy this it is necessary to have the opportunity for the freest and most frequent possible intercourse between the professors and lecturers and also between the students of different colleges. To ensure this opportunity we require that all the affiliated colleges in Bombay and all their athletic grounds or playing fields shall be as near together as possible. In the very near future also we shall require an extension of University buildings and a University Institute or Union and these buildings again must be as central as possible, that is as nearly as possible within easy reach of students and teachers. The ideal arrangement would be to have all the University buildings, all the affiliated colleges and their playing fields in one locality. This, however, I regard as practically impossible, for it would involve rebuilding the University and all the colleges, including the New Institute of Science. Expense and sentiment are both against this. The only practicable solution, as it seems to me, is to keep the present University buildings as a centre and to provide space in their neighbourhood for future needs. There must be an extension of University buildings. The Elphinstone College will probably need to be enlarged or re-established on another site. Provision will be required for University laboratories unless, as I hope will be the case, the Institute of Science provides accommodation enough for University as well as its own purposes. A college for women is proposed and the college of Commerce must be housed. Without looking very far ahead therefore we find that provision for some extension of buildings must be made in the neighbourhood of the University. If we look far ahead we find that a considerable area in this neighbourhood must be provided. The point is this: if all the available space in the neighbourhood of the University whether now existing or to be added by reclamation or otherwise is allotted for non-University and non-college purposes, the possibility of establishing a University quarter will be lost. Diffusion will be perpetuated and concentration will become impossible. To sum up: My opinion is, leave the University buildings where they are and provide in their neighbourhood land for extension of college and University buildings and for athletic grounds or playing fields. This can only be done so far as I can see either by (i) reclamation; or (ii) removing the B. B. &C. I. Railway from Churchgate Station to Colaba and using the land so set free and the land between railway and the sea at least in part for educational institutions; or (iii) by acquiring land within say a quarter of a mile of the University and devoting it to such institutions.

SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

Sir V. D. Thackersey says:—My views on many of the points set forth in the Government Resolution, dated the 16th October, are embodied in the Report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution, dated 13th November 1912, to advise the Government on the financial merits of a scheme for the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore of Bombay. I am convinced that that scheme represents the immediate requirements of expansion of Bombay City, and that, if the cost of the areas to be set apart for public purposes be not changed on it, such objections as have been raised against it on financial ground, would altogether disappear. I shall be glad to meet the Committee and answer any questions that they may put me. I am leaving tonight for Mysore and I expect to return to Bombay in a fortnight. Any date that may be fixed for my examination will have, therefore, to be after that period.

HON. MR. M. RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji says:—I think that the main need for residential quarters is felt by the middle and the poor classes. The abnormal rise in prices and in the rents presses the most heavily on these two classes which would welcome any scheme which would provide them with healthy residential quarters at moderate rent. For the upper middle classes I would recommend the development of Salsette and Mahim. The lower middle and the poor classes will always like to live near their place of work and any proposal, which aims at removing them to a distance from this, will prove a failure. Cheap chawls should therefore be built for them in the B, C, E and F wards.

There is no need for special accommodation in the case of the wealthy classes which, I think, have already sufficient provision for them in the Malabar Hill, Fort, Gamdevi and Colaba localities. It is essentially necessary to reserve a large space in the Northern portion of the Island for the industries, both those already existing and those likely to be developed in the near future. It is necessary to reserve and create open spaces for purposes of recreation and health. I think that there is a great necessity for providing a sufficient number of chawls for the poor workmen. The City would be rendered healthier by the provision of cheap and healthy dwelling places. I fear it would be highly ruinous to start any scheme for the removal of long-established institutions like the University buildings and the Colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court. If any more space is required for the expansion of the City in the Fort, removal of the Cotton Green and the Military Cantonment will supply a greater area than could be made available by the removal of the buildings aforesaid.

RECLAMATION UNNECESSARY.

This question does not tell us as to what is the expected extension in future of these institutions. Anyhow I think that under any circumstances no recourse should be had to reclamation, against which the public justly protests as being an useless, unnecessary and abnormally expensive scheme. I hope I shall be excused for asserting with emphasis that in any scheme for a sane and rational development of the City, this fatuous proposal of the reclamation should be tabooed. My firm conviction is that it will only benefit the wealthy classes which, as I observed above, do not stand in much need of sympathy for the present. I may be allowed to quote below a portion of my letter to the "Times of India" on this subject. I am aware that the question of the reclamation is not directly before us but it is because I fear that some excuses may be found out for it by introducing it indirectly that I would like to expose the fallacies lying at the root of the whole scheme.

"It is estimated that 60,000 square yards will be taken up annually for a period of sixty years which is said to be a conservative estimate by some of the supporters of the scheme. I am not optimistic enough to think like this. According to the Census of 1901, there were 88 bungalows in A ward and 975 bungalows in D ward. Unfortunately, the Census Report for 1911 has omitted several important tables of which that relating to bungalows is one. Still, taking the total number of bungalows for A and D wards as 1,200 (which would be a liberal estimate) at present, and the rate of increase 100 in the next fifty years, it will be seen that the land likely to be taken up in this wise will be 1,800,000 yards in fifty years, estimating 1,500 square yards for each bungalow. On the other hand according to the estimate of the Government if the scheme is to be a fairly successful one, at least 3,600,000 square yards will require to be taken up in 60 years, *i.e.*, almost double of the ordinary and natural rate of increase. There is thus a probability of the calculations regarding the new scheme being upset.

"It may be perhaps contended that not only people living in bungalows but also in 5 and 6-room tenements at present will be able to secure places on the land proposed to be reclaimed. It is interesting to note that the number of 5-room and 6-room tenements according to the Census of 1911 is 1900 and 2,674 respectively, and the number of persons living in the same is 14,013 and 25,282 respectively, for the whole of Bombay, showing the extremely limited portion of the population to whose wants, if any, the new scheme would cater. There are only about 16,000 people who are likely to take advantage of the new scheme." I beg therefore to suggest that the Government should have nothing to do with this scheme. I am against reclamation.

Finally, I should wish that the Government should make provision in their budget for liberal allotments to projects for the development and expansion of Bombay and that the Municipal Corporation may be entrusted with the work of carrying out of the scheme for the development of the City whenever these are decided upon.

CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN CHAMBER.

The Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, says:— As to the erection of a large number of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes,—there has been little or no provision made in this direction to satisfy the requirements of the situation. Though the trust was started mainly with this object, it has up to this time arranged for the accommodation of only 15,000 people.

The Committee of the Chamber beg to repeat the observations made by them in their reply to the letter of the Government, No. 7382, General Department, dated the 9th December 1907:—

"No area in the proximity of the City could be better suited for reneving the congested situation of the town, with its greatly enhanced rents, for the accommodation of all classes of people, rich and poor alike, than the large stretch of land lying between Dadar and Mahim known as the Mahim woods. This extensive area needs to be thoroughly mapped out for purposes of residential quarters to achieve the great object in view. Naturally the poorer classes and the lower middle classes would prefer to live on the eastern side, so as to be as near as possible to the Railway Station and the Bazar, while the well-to-do and upper classes would naturally prefer the western side. Thus were the woods cleared and proper allotment made of land, with broad and convenient roads, there will be purchasers found, who could obtain the different plots of the character for the building of the class of houses needed."

The Committee beg to add on this occasion that the development of Salsette may well be undertaken for the location of the upper middle classes, and that no special provision appears to them necessary for the wealthy classes which have got sufficient accommodation for them in the Malabar Hill, Gamdevi, Fort and Colaba localities.

It is highly essential to reserve open spaces for purposes of recreation and health. There should be such spaces for them in the heart of the city, which could be done by removing some institutions, for instance the Dongri gaol.

The Committee are of opinion that it is highly essential that chawls for the poor should be built on a far more extensive scale than has hitherto been the case, specially in E, F and G wards.

It is not at all necessary to remove Government from the Fort. The proposal is too expensive to be entertained in any scheme for the development of Bombay. The required space for expansion will be obtainable when the Cotton Green is removed from Colaba.

As to the question of reclamation the Committee cannot give their opinion on this matter at present, but they have reason to apprehend that the cost of reclamation will be too expensive to make it a feasible project. The Committee beg to think that the Government should in the interests of the city allot large sums annually for the specific object of its development and expansion.

(To be continued.)

LOITERERS.

"Stevenson's 'Apology for Idlers' is at the root of that strange anxiety among hard-working men of letters to appear idler than they are. Clubs are founded with such ostentatious names as the Vagabonds, the Lotus-eaters, the Dilettanti, where you will soon perctive across the roses and the wine that each careless reveller is striving to forget the cares of extravagant toil. They will greet you with unclouded jollity, but an uneasy suspicion haunts you that all the time a busy brain is at work, a critical eye is calculating your suitability for a sketch, a paragraph or a caricature," says the "Morning Post."

There has been much speculation as to the authorship of the life of the Empress Frederick, which was published anonymously the other day; but there is reason for believing it to be the work of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, ex-Bishop of Ripon, who was a personal friend and favourite of the Empress.

ROWING.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The serve illness of Mrs. Barry, who, we are pleased to statte is now making an excellent recovery, has hitherto prevented the World's Champion from replying to Albany's challenge, says the "Sportsman". He informs us that he will be pleased to scull Albany, and is aware of the latter's right to a match for £200 aside, but, at the same time, considers the amount too small. "If a man is good enough to scull for the World's Championship surely he is good enough for a £500 stake," says Barry, whilst he adds that as he has had to take considerable risks in winning the championship, it is asking too much of him to chance losing it for £200. The surplus at the end, even if he won, would not repay him for ten weeks' hard work. With the prospects of a race next year from Arnst or Paddon on the Thames for £500, Barry is not inclined to risk his title for less. He is open to scull Albany for any amount, and is of opinion that the Lea man should come into line with the other challengers.

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VITALISM.

THE NEW FASHION IN THOUGHT.

We shall all be talking Vitalism soon. That is to say those of us who are "serious" Vitalism has been known for some 20 years or so amongst the eclectic few who attach importance to philosophy, but Vitalism was inaugurated in mail week in London as the new fashion in thought for the year, writes Dr. Arthur Lynch in the "Daily Chronicle" The grant apsotle of Vitalism, Professor Hans Driesch of Heidelberg, appeared in person to carry out the solemn sacrificial ceremony. That is to say he began a series of four lectures on "Mechanism and Teleology," at King's College, in the Zoological Lecture Room. Now Mechanism and Teleology would never catch on, but it is different with Vitalism; Vitalism will be popular. It chants.

It will be remembered that the last fashion was Bergson with his Creative Evolution. But Creative Evolution had a somewhat superior not to say exclusive, air, only softened a little when called Evolution Creatrice. So all the earnest-minded men and women whom I used to see following Bergson's lectures with a curious expression of intensity and misapprehension make clamour no longer. I saw some of them again at Professor Driesch's with the same air of beatitude that comes over us all when we feel we are both intellectual and meek. I do not expect that Vitalism will be much better understood than Evolution Creatrice, but I have long since come to the conclusion that a philosopher's reputation is made more extensively by those who do not comprehend than by those who do.

THE FASHIONABLE SCIENCE.

Professor Driesch has one advantage over Bergson. He lectures in English. It gives seriously to think when one reflect that a great proportion of the German Professor speak both French and English, and have access to the nascent ideas of London and Paris, whereas comparatively few in this country speak both French and German, and so miss—what perhaps the Anglo-Saxon mind is short of—ideas.

Professor Driesch is famous as a biologist, and since the days when Darwin fought his great battle and won biology has become, in the world of thought, the fashionable or sacred science. These words mean really the same thing, and the history of thought shows the succession of many fashions. At one time, in the days of Maupertuis, even so recalcitrant a science as Mathematics was fashionable, and Maupertuis thought that he had proved the wisdom of God by mathematical calculation; but we no wknow that he had simply blundered in his mathematical formulae. Nowadays biologists treat us to a terrible jargon—blastula, ectoderms, Entwickelungsmechanik, Pluteus—and arising from this would have us believe that they have ushered in a new kind of spiritual life, or even—a few of them—re-established Christianity. There is often as great a gap between their facts and their conclusions in this regard as there was between the Least Action of Maupertuis and Wisdom divine.

PROFESSOR DRIESCH'S WORK.

In the first place, however, I will endeavour briefly to give an indication of Professor Driesch's work and philosophy. In one of his experiments he took developing cells in the earliest stage of their changes and, destroying some of the new cells demonstrated that those which remained sufficed to produce an adult though diminutive specimen of the organism. This was Pluteus; the experiments date from the year 1891. Subsequently experimenting on Clavellina he separated the branchial apparatus from the rest of the creature, and then sub-divided the branchial part and yet found that after a series of strange transformations a mature though dwarfed specimen resulted. The Professor makes use of these and similar experiments to build arguments on which to overthrow the mechanical theory of development, which first expressed crudely by descartes, has found brilliant champions since, and among them, though of course with great modifications and refinements in the theory, the celebrated Weissmann. The reasoning that if the whole growth and development could be reduced to those physical and chemical processes, and the like, which are sufficient to account for the changes in inorganic matter, then it would not be possible for the multilated organism so to adapt itself that the residue grows and differentiates into all the parts which are normally derived from the fructified but unmutilated ovum. At the same time a great many of the more refined explanations of Weissmann and his school go by the board.

Now Vitalism comes into play. Vitalism is defined merely by the exclusion of mechanism, that is to say, it is not defined at all. I confess I was here reminded of the deep saying ascribed to an intense but popular lady novelist, who gazing into the mysteries of space exclaimed, "Ah! there is something there—if we only know what it was." Professor Driesch himself sets no store on the old Teleology. But he gives to mechanism a definition so limited as would have shocked d'Holbach himself, to say nothing of Descartes; then by showing the insufficiency of this hypothesis he reaches the blessed haven of Vitalism. But never mind: Vitalism is to be the new fashion and Driesch is its prophet.

A PERSONAL PICTURE.

It may not be rude to give a brief picture of Professor Driesch,—quite respectfully, for I am one of those who have a lively admiration for his biology, but who, even while in sympathy with the trend of his speculations demand more something rigorous in philosophy than these somewhat vapoured theories. The Professor is a man of medium height and build, with bearded German features, showing an ample forhead rendered still more imposing by a learned calvities. He looks at us with mild but beaming spectacled eyes, demand something more rigorous in philo- and his manner is quiet and simple. The diction is excellent, and the exposition leaves nothing to be desired in clearness.

I was curiously reminded that the last great German lecturer I had heard was in my students days, the famous Dubois-Reymond with his fulgurant eye and ringing voice. In comparison Professor Driesch's style was tame, but as he continued to speak calmly, lucidly, the audience was held by that sense of mingled curiously and awe which comes with the sense of piercing into the mysteries of nature, and watching the "abysm birth of elements."

A GREAT MAN FROM BENGAL.

AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. F. Ashworth Briggs writes in the "Daily Mail:—

There is a great man in Bengal. His name is Rabindranath Tagore. He is a lover of mankind and a star in the firmament of the poets. The English people will welcome him with open arms when they know him better. He is inspired, like Carlyle's heroes.

I remember no one whose work has given me more delight, refreshment, and surprise. One met him first in little lyrics in English periodicals. Then came that beautiful volume called the "Gitanjali," or song-offerings, an exquisite combination of poesy, philosophy, and adoration. Now we are given "The Gardener," with flowers as fresh as sunrise. And the poet, at the age of fifty-two, will find his fame shining in the West as it has long shone in the East. It is something new in our Imperial history to get great literature in our own tongue from the East, Mr. Tagore's originals were, of course, in Bengali. He has translated them into rhythmical English prose. One cannot tell what they have lost in the translation, but as they stand they are of extreme beauty. And they shatter an illusion. Mr. Kipling and memories of the Mutiny have left in the English mind a strange impression of India—an effect of harsh, bright colours, vast spaces ,hardness and treachery, suttee, bombs, and plague. The Englishman travelling in India feels a vast gulf between white and brown. The poet bridges it. No one who reads him will be able to think of India in the same light as before. They say these are the songs the natives sing with those strange rhythms which baffle the Western ear. Mr. Tagore sets them to the measures of our harmony. They are simple, exalted, fragrant—episodes and incidents of every day transposed to faery. Here is a village lyric:

The yellow bird sings in their tree and makes my heart dance with gladness.
We both live in the same village, and that is our one piece of joy.
Her pair of pet lambs come to graze in the shade of our garden trees.
If they stray into our barely field, I take them up in my arms.
The name of our village is Khanjana, and Anjana they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name in Ranjana.
Only one field lies between us.
Bees that have hived in our grove go to seek honey in theirs.
Flowers launched from their landing-stairs come floating by the stream where we bathe.
The stars that smile on their cottage send us the same twinkling look.
The name of our village is Kharnjana, and Anjana they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjana.

These poems were written at an earlier age than the "Gitanjali," though they are published in English later. There is less of mysticism and religion in "The Gardener." but one perfect song of earth:

Infinite wealth is not yours, my patient and dusky mother dust!
You toil to fill the mouths of your children ,but food is scarce.
The gift of gladness that you have for us is never perfect.
The toys that you make for your children are fragile.
You cannot satisfy all our hungry hopes, but should I desert you for that?
Your smile, which is shadowed with pain, is sweet to my eyes.
Your love, which knows not fulfilment, is dear to my heart.
From your breast you have fed us with life but not immortality, that is why your eyes are ever wakeful.
For ages you are working with colour and songs, yet your heaven is not built, but only its sad suggestion.
Over your creations of beauty there is the mist of tears.
I will pour my songs into your mute heart, and my love into your love.
I will worship you with labour.
I have seen your tender face and I love your mournful dust, Mother Earth.

The songs of passion are many. They capture the ecstasy to first love and should the maturer depths. As our country lovers have seen a lovely face in the contours of the moon, so a shy girl in "The Gardener" "gazed at the sky and wove in the blue the letters of a name I had known, while the village slept in the noonday heat." It is all simply and easily expressed, without the slightest pose or shadow of affection. Emotion wells out into words with the artlessness of all great poetry. The verses are not scholarly or intricate, but plainly human and unadorned. In our more artificial world what an elaborate drawing-room ballad would be manufactured round this theme:

Hands cling to hands, and eyes linger in eyes; thus begins the record of our hearts.
It is the moonlight night of March; the sweet smell of henna is in the air; my flute lies on the earth neglected, and your garland of flowers is unfinished.
This love between you and me is simple as a song.

They know the joy of living, too, the people of Tagore's songs. They chant upon a fine morning praises of the cloud-shadows sweeping over the corps, of the bees "drunken with light," and of "the ducks in the islands of the river" which "clamour in joy for mere nothing." They sing the refrain:

Let none go back home, brothers, this morning; let none go to work.
Brothers, let us squander our morning in futile songs.

Most men have heard these questions from a woman, but were they ever more beautifully expressed?

Tell me if this be all true, my lover, tell me if this be true;
Is it true that my lips are sweet, like the opening bud of the first conscious love?
Do the memories of vanished months of May linger in my limbs?
Is it true, is it, true, that your love travelled alone through ages and worlds in search of me?
That when you found me at last your age-long desire found utter peace in my gentle speech and my eyes and lips and flowing hair?
Is it then true that the mystery of the Infinite is written on this little forehead of mine?
Tell me my lover, if all this be true.

*THE GARDENER. By Rabindranth Tagore. (Macmillan.)

In the Bengali philosophy of life, as Mr. Tagore reveals it in his songs, there is no hatred, envy, or malice. His world is serene and beautiful as one of our calm autumn days, when the mist lies opalescent under the golden sun in the valleys, and on the hillsides the great trees stand expressive and immovable like eternal monuments. Truly he says: "My songs share their seats in the heart of the world with the music of the clouds and forests."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
HORS D'OEUVRES SARDINES A LA ROYALE.
SOUP A LA CREOLE.
PIGEON PIE.
OX TONGUE A LA PRINCESSE.
CROUTES A L'ALBERT.
MANGO BAVAROISE.
Crabs, As. 6; Pigeons and Beef, As. 13;
Ox Tongue, As. 5; Vegetables, As. 5;
Potatoes As. 2; Eggs, As. 7;
Odds and Ends, As. 5;
Total Rs. 2-11.

HORS D'OEUVRES. SARDINES A LA ROYALE.

Marinade the sardines in chilli vinegar, anchovy sauce and a drop or two each of tobasco and onion juice, for an hour. Then dress them on shredded celery garnished with beetroot, capers and white egg seasoned with oil and vinegar.

SOUP A LA CREOLE.

This is made with crabs which should be first cooked, then the bad parts removed with the meat; the shells crushed and the meat except some of the red part from the claws set with them in boiling water to make the stock. Onion and some celery may be added to flavour and when the stock is ready strain, thicken it with white roux, season rather highly with cayenne and add off the fire a raw egg and two or three tablespoonful of undiluted preserved milk, with the reserved bits of the red meat.

PIGEON PIE.

Prepare the birds as for roasting, cut them in halves and halve as many neat fillets or beef. Fry onion in a good tablespoonful of fat, and in this saute the pigeons, and then thes beef, rolled in seasoned flour, till both are a pale brown. Arrange them in the pie dish with small pieces of lean bacon and hard-boiled egg. From the bones and giblets have some good stock prepared, well flavoured and add this to the pie which must be covered with a good savoury crust. This should be cooked in a moderate oven for at least an hour and a half, using paper to cover the crust if it is inclined to brown or dry too much. This can also be made by cooking the meat first in a casserole and then arranging it in the pie dish; when cold covering with the crust which will then only need half an hour to cook it.

OX TONGUE A LA PRINCESSE.

Set the ox tongue in a pan or casserole with carrots, onions and some celery and a large-cupful of stock, closed down and cook in a slow oven for an hour or two according to size. Remove it, place it in shape and allow to get cold. With its own gravy strained and gelatine and meat essence added make a savoury glaze; thickly coat the tongue with this two or three times; serve with a garnish of cucumber and beetroot dressed with may onnaise sauce.

CROUTES A L'ALBERT.

Prepare some friend toast and pile them with a preparation of eggs beaten and cooked butter, pepper and salt till they thicken, with adding at the last a good tablespoonful of grated cheese and sprinkling the whole with grated fried bacon.

MANGO BAVAROISE.

Make a custard mixture with a cupful of milk, three eggs and lime peel flavouring. Take a breakfastcupful of Mango Pulp and add to it the juice of two limes and two tablespoonfuls of rum, run it through a sieve into the cold custard and add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream or undiluted preserved milk with sugar or any flavouring to taste. Pour this into a plain mould decorated with stoned and split raisins and halved glace cherries, cover it with butter paper and steam for half an hour or till set, and serve it will with some of mango kept back for the purpose or an apricot jam sauce.

STUDENTS' REVENGE.

SUFFRAGETTE SHOP WRECKED AT BRISTOL.

The burning of the Bristol University sports pavilion at Westbury by Suffragettes led to swift reprisal by the infuriated students.

At five o'clock on Oct. 24, following a carefully arranged programme, over 100 undergraduates left the University and made a sudden descent on the local Suffragette headquarters—a shop in Queen's-road.

Before pedestrians in the vicinity had time to realise what was happening, every pane of glass in the window was shattered and a raiding party had swarmed into the building.

The furniture was hurled into the street, where a big bonfire was made of it on the tramlines, and all the literature, in the building was scattered broadcast. The traffic was held up while the students danced round the bonfire singing: "We don't suppose they'll do it again for months, and months, and months."

A policeman who tried to interfere was promptly collared and sat upon, being held helpless while the destruction went on.

There was only one lady in the building at the time, as the Suffragettes had got wind of the intended raid, and she was allowed to go away unmolested.

Having wrought their vengeance, the undergraduates returned quietly to the University.

The whole affair lasted only ten minutes, but in that time all the damage possible was done, and a mass of tangled iron was all that was left of a bicycle and a typewriter.

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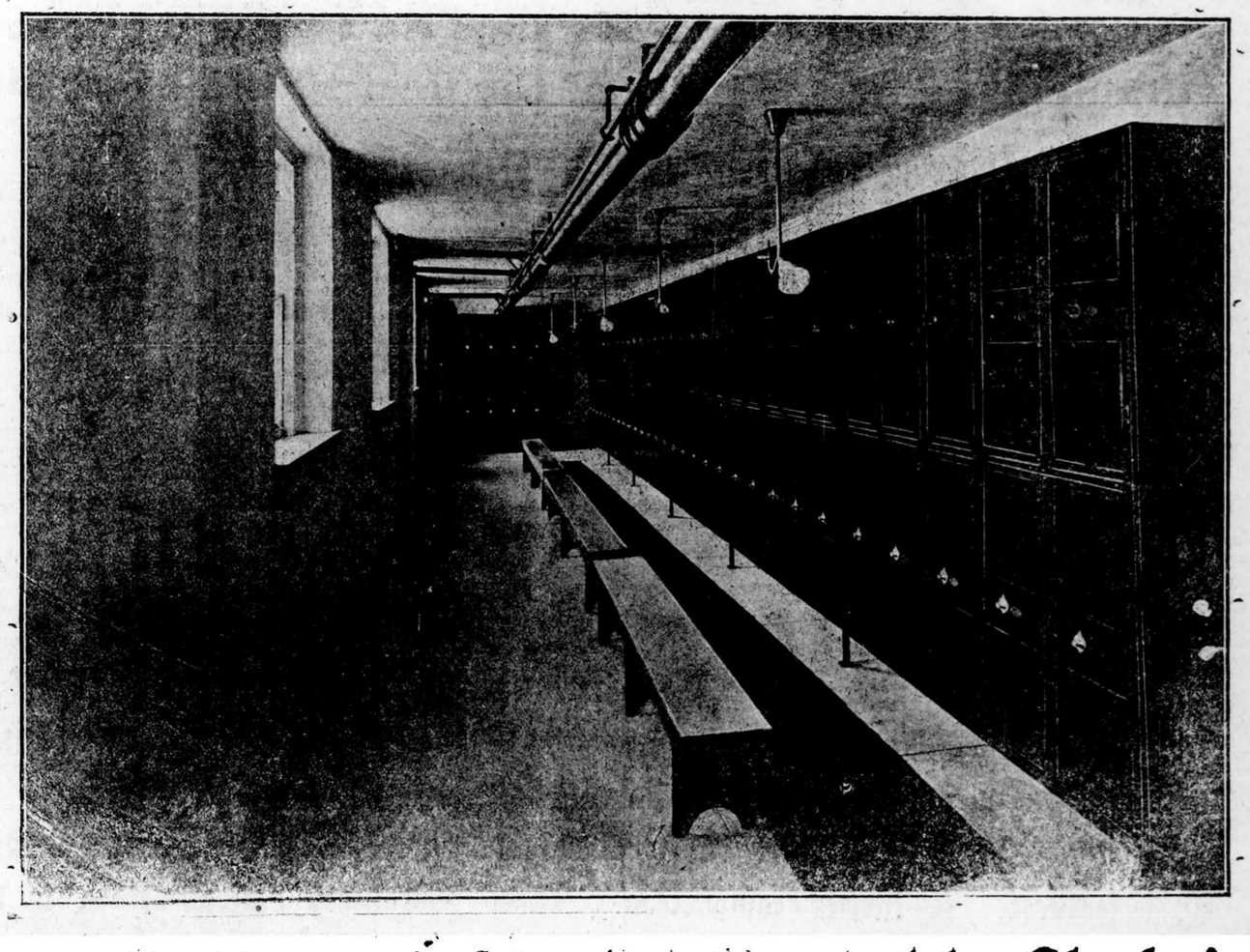

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WHAT EVERY WOMAN

knows is that if she is now dependent on her husband's earnings, unless she is able to save some part of his income against the time when—either by reason of sickness, accident or old age—he is unable to continue his work, she will probably be in want during the latter years of her life. But what every woman

DOES NOT KNOW

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1	,, ,,	,, 10,000	,,	10,000.
5	CLAIMS ,,	,, 4,000	,,	20,000.
12	,, ,,	,, 1,250	,,	15,000.
20	,, ,,	,, 750	,,	15,000.
160	,, ,,	,, 625	,,	1,00,000.
800	,, ,,	,, 250	,,	2,00,000.
3,000	,, ,,	,, 100	,,	3,00,000.
6,000	,, ,,	,, 50	,,	3,00,000.
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